

JAPANESE LANDING TO BESIEGE VLADIVOSTOK

PROSPECTUS
OF BALTIC
FLEETRussians Burn a
Village in
China.They Massacre All the
Inhabitants, Includ-
ing the Women.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YINKOW, Feb. 26.—The
Japanese have landed at
Possiet Bay to attack Vla-
divostok.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Baltic squadron, eight battle-
ships, five cruisers, three torpedo-boats will sail East
June.The above dispatch is given in the skeleton form in which it was
received. The concluding three words may mean that the Baltic
ships will sail in June for the Far East or that they are sailing now
and expect to arrive in June. The former dispatch announcing that
the Baltic fleet had entered the Kiel canal on its way to the Orient
was denied two days thereafter.

IF A GREAT WAR COMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Prime Minister Balfour has confirmed
the statement that Great Britain has no intention, in the event of
a continental war, to seize ports on the coast of Spain.

RUSSIANS MASSACRE CHINESE.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 26.—The Russians have burned a large Chi-
nese village on the Sungari river and massacred the inhabitants,
including women.The Tsungari river is about 20 miles from Harbin, where Alex-
ieff recently established himself.

COSSACKS GUARD RAILROAD.

PEKING, Feb. 26.—The Manchurian railway is guarded by
Cossacks occupying towers built at intervals of a mile.

RUSSIA DOESN'T LIKE US.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Irritation at the United States
is affecting the trade between the two countries. Commercial or-
ders are being cancelled here.

SEIZES KOREA BEEF.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 26.—Six hundred and seventy tons of Rus-
sian beef in the cargo of the Korea have been seized.

CHINA UNLOADS RUSSIAN BEEF.

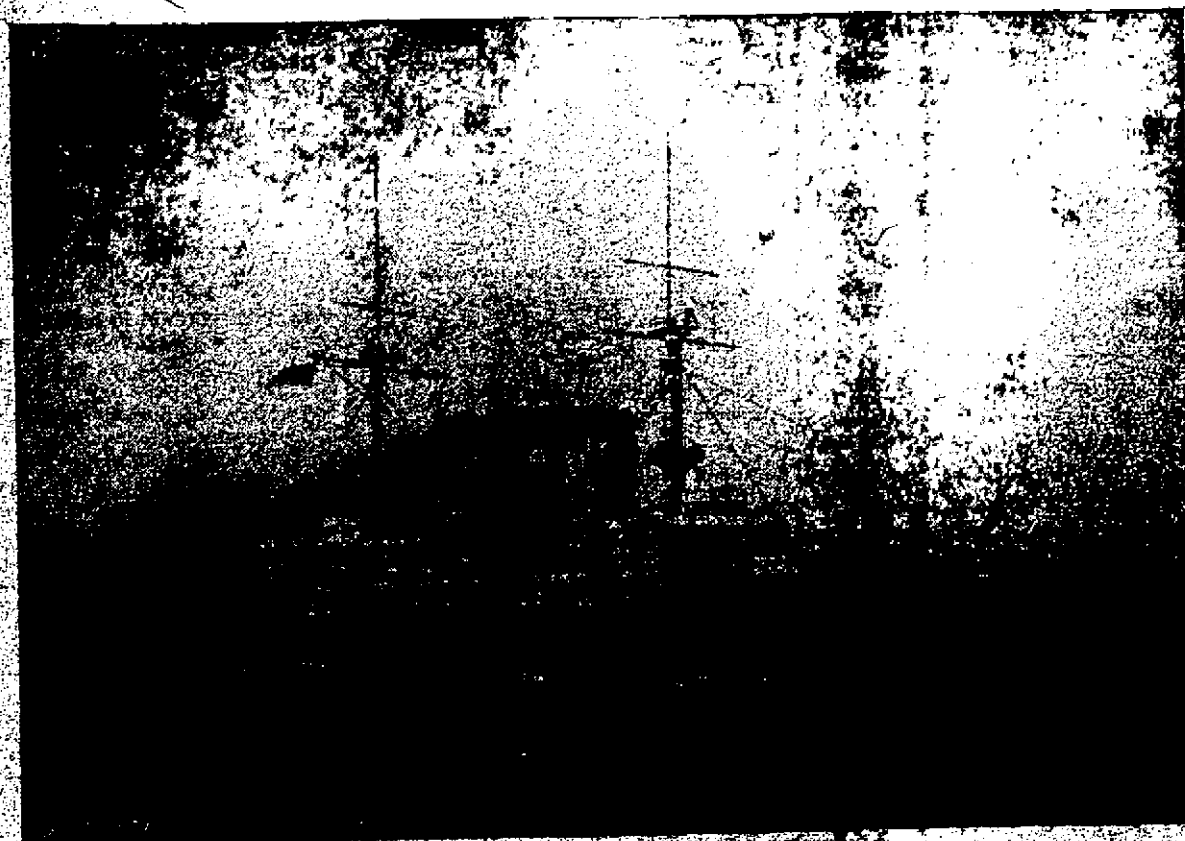
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The sailing of the Pacific Mail
steamer China has been delayed until Saturday to allow the unload-
ing of Russian beef which it is feared the Japanese would capture.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, Feb. 25.—The Japanese naval
squadron again threatened Port Arthur but retired after a cannonade
of short duration.

Two stranded ships were burned.

The torpedo-boats of the Japanese fleet were not injured.

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 25.—The Russian cruiser Variag, which
was sunk at Chemulpo on February 8th, has been examined by
Japanese naval officers. It is possible the cruiser may be raised and
put in the Japanese service. The most serious injury is above the
water line.CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—Wheat touched \$1.09 on the Ex-
change today. The war in the Orient is aiding the bull movement.

JAPANESE FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP HATSUSE.

STRENGTH OF WORLD'S NAVIES
GIVEN IN OFFICIAL FIGURESWASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The fighting strength of the
various navies of the world, together with details of the build-
ing programme of each for the coming year, has been com-
piled by Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Affairs Com-
mittee, and made an appendix to the report on the naval bill.
In the relative order of war strength is given in ton-
nage, as follows:

Countries	Present Tonnage	Eventual Tonnage
Great Britain	575,108	755,757
France	416,158	616,275
Russia	387,874	558,432
Germany	294,405	505,619
United States	258,838	329,277
Italy	243,586	253,681
Japan	93,913	149,833
Austria		

Eventual tonnage includes completed vessels and those
under construction or for which provision has been made.TO FORTIFY
PUNCHBOWLGuns to Keep an Enemy's Ships
at Respectful Distance From
Honolulu.Punchbowl may be created a live crater for war purposes in
the Federal scheme of fortifying Honolulu against the possible at-
tacks of enemies. A former consideration of Honolulu's peerless
lookout mountain, about whose base some of the prettiest suburbs
are clustered, for a formidable citadel resulted in abandonment of
the idea as not of the best military science.Now, it is authoritatively announced, the War Department is
again taking up the question of establishing a powerful land battery,
upon Punchbowl. Colonel McClellan, commandant of the Coast
Artillery garrison at Camp McKinley, has approached the Terri-
torial Government on the subject. The plan broached is to place
heavy guns some distance back from the rim of the extinct crater
—far enough back, it is suggested, to avoid damage to buildings in
town from concussion when the guns are fired. No doubt the can-
non could not be always kept mute in times of peace, as the gun-
ners must have some practice and a range-finding field for the possi-
ble enemy be constructed.The Territorial Government is consulted in the matter by
courtesy, as the War Department wishes to ascertain how the citi-
zens of Honolulu would regard the planting of heavy ordnance over
their heads.It is said that the guns would have a range out to discover the
city of 12,000 yards. As the effective range of a modern battleship's
guns is 8,000 yards, the theory is that the Punchbowl battery would
be able to keep an enemy at a respectful distance. Though under
the articles of war the fortifying of the city would invite its bom-
bardment by an enemy, the argument is heard that if not fortified
the city would be captured anyway.On the part of the Government, it is suggested, the acquisition
of Punchbowl for fortification purposes by the War Department
might be accompanied with a restoration to the Territory of the
drilled property as the greatly desired site of the projected new
armory of the National Guard of Hawaii.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate has passed the legisla-
tive, judicial and executive appropriations.The House Committee on Contested Elections has made a re-
port in favor of seating Livermash, of California, whose seat was
claimed by Kahn.

WARSHIPS LEAVING THE ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, Isthmus of Panama, Feb. 25.—The larger portion
of the United States warships at the Isthmus have been recalled.
The only vessels of the Pacific Squadron remaining will be the Mar-
blehead, the Petrel, Wyoming and two torpedo-boats. Since the
ratification of the Canal Treaty and the anticipated arrival of the
Third Infantry, this force is considered sufficient to guard American
interests.The cruisers New York, Boston and the gunboat Bennington
will go to Callao. Four hundred and fifty of the marines will be
transferred to the new Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba. The
Dixie will probably be sent to San Domingo.SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—C. E. Grunsky of San Fran-
cisco has accepted an appointment as Panama Commissioner.

WAR VESSELS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

PORT SAID, Suez, Feb. 25.—The United States cruiser Buf-
falo with a convoy of torpedo-boats left this port today. The ves-
sels are bound to the Philippines.

PRESIDENT HARPER IS ILL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—President Harper of Chicago Uni-
versity has suffered a relapse following an operation for appendi-
citis. His condition is quite serious.

CHINESE MILITARY PRISONERS IN KOREA. 1895.



INDICTMENTS ON VOUCHERS

Meheula, Johnson and Kumalae Accused.

Indictments on account of fraudulent transactions indicated in vouchers of seasonal expenses of the House of Representatives were returned by the grand jury before Judge W. T. Robinson, presiding at Circuit Court term, yesterday morning against Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae. Meheula and Johnson are separately, and Johnson and Kumalae jointly indicted.

Meheula is indicted for gross cheat in having, while Clerk of the House of Representatives, drawn \$450 against the appropriation for seasonal expenses to pay for thirty volumes of Hawaiian laws, under the false and fraudulent pretence that he had purchased the books for the House.

Johnson is also indicted for gross cheat on account of unlawfully, falsely, fraudulently, knowingly and designedly representing to the House committee on accounts that he had performed services for the House whereby the Territory became indebted to him in the sum of \$312.50. The false and fraudulent items, as specified by the grand jury, in Johnson's bill were \$30 for drawing the report of the committee on the Chinese funds, \$22.50 for typewriting the report, \$130 for services to the committee and \$50 for a legal opinion.

Johnson and Kumalae are jointly indicted for conspiracy in the first degree in combining together to defraud the Territory of \$312.50, being the same amount as that for which Johnson is charged with gross cheat in his individual indictment. Kumalae was chairman of the special committee on the Chinese fund.

There were two other indictments presented, making five altogether. They were ordered on the secret file until the accused persons should be arrested. Meheula and Johnson, however, soon after the court had declared a recess until 2 p. m., came to the precincts of the court and surrendered themselves.

Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters suggested that both defendants might be allowed at large, pending further proceedings, on their own recognizances. Meheula, it was represented, was held under a bond of \$1000 under indictment in the Federal court for destroying House vouchers. Johnson, besides being a member of the bar, had property interests and debts owing to him in the Territory which, it was considered, formed sufficient security for his appearance whenever wanted. Judge Robinson accepted the reasons given and released the defendants on their own recognizances.

Jonah Kumalae did not appear with Meheula and Johnson, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Early in the afternoon, however, he surrendered to the court. Judge Robinson fixed his bail at \$1000 and Kumalae went out with a policeman, returning before long with a bond in that amount on which Charles Nolley was the surety.

Meheula, Johnson and Kumalae will be arraigned on their respective indictments at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

FINN'S TRIAL.

Joseph Finn's trial for assault with intent to commit murder began at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Judge Robinson. W. S. Fleming appeared for the Territory, and J. J. Dunne for the defendant. Before the empanelling of a jury had gone far, challenges for cause exhausted the regular panel. A special venire for twenty-five additional jurors was issued, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning.

The following eleven men were in the box when the court adjourned: E. R. Bivens, S. William Spencer, Wm. Dunbar, W. L. Fletcher, H. C. Brown, John C. Lane, Samuel Nowlein, J. C. Cohen, Jas. D. Dougherty, John Coffee and J. J. Egan.

THE SPECIAL VENIRE.

These twenty-five men are under summons to appear this morning: E. G. Carrera, E. O. K. East, David Pailkapu, Jos. K. Neola, Wm. Kaho, Jas. A. Lawelawe, Jas. Bicknell, Alex. C. Dowsett, Frank Carvalho, Guy Owens, Robt. W. Atkinson, Fred. Terrill, Wm. Keaha, Henry Fern, Sam. E. Pierce, Edw. C. Brown, John H. Naone, Henry Gehring, Jas. Houghtaling, Jos. Naukana, Nohola, Edwin J. Stone, A. B. Areligh, James W. Bergstrom and S. W. Rose.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

Man Chong's trial for the murder of Policeman Mahelona will follow the trial of Finn, but in any event not until next week.

A motion to set the trial of Edward M. Jones for murder will be heard by Judge Robinson at 9:30 this morning. The case against him is for the killing of his divorced wife, he having been acquitted last term of the murder of his mother-in-law.

SUPREME COURT SESSION.

A new session of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday morning. The courtroom looked like a new jurisdiction with its freshly tinted walls, doors and window casings shining in fresh paint, the floor covered with brown linoleum and the bench front clad in renewed green drapery.

The Attorney General's motion to dismiss Geo. A. Davis's petition for rehearing of his disbarment case was set for argument on Thursday.

PAUOA WATER CASE.

Tax Assessor Pratt's appeal from the Tax Appeal Court's disallowance of assessment of C. W. Booth was argued and submitted. Arthur A. Wilder for

the assessor laid great stress on the effort of Mr. Booth to sell the Pauoa water right to the Government through the Legislature for \$100,000, saying it was strange if property on which the owner placed such a value should not be liable to taxation. That it had some considerable value was shown by the fact that by only one vote did the Senate sustain Governor Dole's veto of the bill.

"It was a narrow escape," J. A. Ma-goon for the taxpayer remarked. "A narrow escape for the Government, I will admit," Mr. Wilder replied but went on to argue that it was the water and not land which Mr. Booth tried to sell to the Government. He said that all of the two lands deriving water from the Pauoa source in question were returned for taxes at an aggregate of less than \$20,000. This fact did not sustain the theory that the water was already taxed with the lands receiving it, taken in connection with Booth's own estimate of the value of the water alone for purpose of sale to the Government.

MATTER OF TIME.

A novel question has been raised in the case of Washington Mercantile Co. Ltd. vs. William A. Hall. It has to do with the early hours for which Judge De Bolt is noted. The case was on the calendar for the January term under defendant's appeal from the District Court. An order made the middle of December designated Judge Robinson as the presiding Judge of the January term. Judge Robinson gave notice that he would open the term at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 4.

At 9 o'clock that morning, C. W. Ashford for defendant says in a bill of exceptions, "before said January term had been opened or proclaimed or declared to be open for the dispatch of business," by Judge Robinson as presiding at the term, Judge De Bolt in his own courtroom undertook to dispatch business pending at the term. The case in question was on the jury waived calendar and when it was reached on call of the calendar, neither of the parties nor any attorney representing either of them was present in court, and thereupon Judge De Bolt made an order dismissing the appeal of defendant. Thereafter the Judge denied a motion to reinstate the cause on the calendar.

It is contended that Judge De Bolt erred both in dismissing a term case before term had opened and in refusing to reinstate it when requested. The bill of exceptions has been allowed by Judge De Bolt, so that the questions now go up to the Supreme Court.

COURT NOTES.

Wilder's Steamship Co. vs. W. H. Palm is still on before Judge Gear.

All jury-waived cases on Judge De Bolt's calendar were continued yesterday, owing to counsel being elsewhere engaged. Jurors of Judge De Bolt's panel are excused until Monday next.

A remittitur of the case of Henry J. Lyman vs. Frank L. Winter, with A. E. Sutton & Co., garnishees, from the Supreme Court to the District Court of South Hilo has been filed.

Record of judgment for plaintiff in a suit of H. H. Haddock & Co., Ltd., vs. H. L. Holstein in the District Court of North Kona, for \$110, has been filed, along with return of unsatisfied execution, in the Supreme Court.

In the injunction suit of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F. vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., it is stipulated that complainant may have until and including March 12 to file its brief on demurrer.

BUILDERS' STAND- ING COMMITTEES

The following standing committees of the Board of Directors of the Builders and Traders' Exchange have been appointed by President J. H. Craig:

Membership—G. F. Bush, John Emmeluth, Stanley Stephenson, A. F. Clark, John Ouderkirk.

Rooms—John Emmeluth, L. E. Pinkham, Jas. Nott, Jr., John Ouderkirk, A. F. Clark.

Abitration—A. F. Clark, G. F. Bush, S. Stephenson, Marston Campbell, W. E. Rowell.

Finance—L. E. Pinkham, Marston Campbell, W. E. Rowell, J. F. Bowler, John Emmeluth.

Legislation—L. E. Pinkham, G. F. Bush, Marston Campbell, Jas. Nott, Jr., John Emmeluth.

HOW TO VISIT THE VOLCANO

R. H. Trent, general agent, has just had published for general distribution a handy pamphlet on "How to Visit Kilauea and the Coast."

The booklet contains much information of value describing not only the best method of seeing Hawaii's greatest natural wonder but also the cost and side attractions. Seven different trips are laid out with a schedule of steamer sailings. The beauties of the sulphur banks, fern forests, koa forest, tree moulds and six craters are set forth in attractive language and catchy inducements are set out to entice the visitor, as well as the man who lives in Hawaii all the year round.

STIFF GALES AT ELEELE

While the Mikahala was discharging at Eleele last Thursday a squall came up suddenly, and for half an hour a veritable hurricane blew. Captain Gregory weighed anchor and steamed for the open sea, not waiting for two of the steamer's boats which had gone ashore with freight.

During this half hour the captain of the Henry Villard paid out 140 fathoms of chain, the anchor luckily holding. Both Captain Gregory and the captain of the Villard say that they never experienced such a terrific blow in such a short space of time.

TEST CASE NEXT THING

Governor Carter Does Not Accept Personal Responsibility.

"There is nothing new so far as the Governor is concerned. Nothing has been put up to the Governor yet for solving the financial problem. It has been arranged, however, to bring a test case."

Such is the brief statement given out for publication yesterday evening by Secretary Atkinson, on behalf of Governor Carter, to an advertiser reporter who had waited for more than an hour to obtain the results of a conference on the financial situation held by the Governor with the heads of departments.

The conference was in session about two hours. Half an hour before it closed, Deputy Attorney General Peters withdrew from it to his office. A little later Auditor Fisher left the executive chamber. Treasurer Kopikahi was the last to leave, which he did about five o'clock.

Naval Honors for a Brave Sailor.

Naval honors were accorded the late Chief Machinist George Clift, U. S. N., at the funeral which took place yesterday afternoon. Both aboard the U. S. S. Iroquois and at the navy plot at the cemetery every honor which his late comrades could bestow over his ashes was given.

The funeral services aboard the station ship, of which the deceased had been chief engineer, the procession and the last sad rites at the grave, were impressive. Many floral tributes from the deceased's officers, comrades, friends and the officers and men of the Italian cruiser Puglia, were grouped about the small casket in which reposed the cremated remains.

The casket rested upon a bier covered with blue navy cloth. Flanking it on one side was a magnificent floral tablet of white and red flowers, the name of the deceased worked in red flowers. This was the tribute of the warrant officers and men of the Iroquois. On the other side was a handsome wreath of roses and malle, brought to the tug by the warrant officers and a detachment of seamen from the Italian cruiser Puglia. Flowers from Captain Rodman of the Iroquois and other friends were heaped about the casket.

A detachment of men from the Iroquois and from the Puglia were drawn up, on one side of the afterdeck, and opposite them were Medical Inspector W. E. Taylor (retired), and Captain Rodman, in full dress uniform, and Mrs. Taylor. Rev. Alexander D. Mackintosh of the Episcopal Church, in his official robes, read the service, during which a detachment of marines, with the colors, stood at attention on the dock. The services over, the casket was carried to a carriage and taken into the keeping of Dr. A. H. Keits, U. S. N., the flowers being banked about it.

At the head of the procession was the Hawaiian Government band, whose services had been kindly offered by Captain Berger, with a company of marines under arms immediately following. Then came a carriage containing Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and Captain Rodman. Following was the carriage containing the casket, surrounded by the warrant officers of the Naval Station and the Iroquois, who acted as pallbearers. They were Chief Yeoman Thos. Dunn, Chief Yeoman Robert White, Chief Machinist F. F. Ingram, First Class Machinist C. G. Wheeler, Water Tender T. Moynihan and Boat-swin's Mate John Olsen. Behind came a detachment of Iroquois sailors on foot, commanded by Chief Quartermaster John Nostrum, and the carriage of Medical Director W. E. Taylor.

The warrant officers and detachment of sailors from the Puglia marched behind and were followed by several carriages with friends of the deceased.

At the grave the Episcopal service was read, and three volleys were fired by the marines. When the last shot was fired taps was sounded by the marine bugler, and the sailor was left to his long rest.

The band played several selections at the cemetery, the two women vocalists singing "Aloha Oe" and "Sweet By and By."

OAHU TRAINS MOVE CAUTIOUSLY

Although trains are now running from end to end on the Oahu Railway, the speed is greatly reduced owing to the track not yet being in perfect condition. The first train from Honolulu to Kahuku since the storm unfitted the track for use, went over the line on Tuesday, leaving here at 9:15 and arriving at Waiialua about 2:30 p. m.

The train which left Waiialua yesterday morning at 6 a. m., en route to Honolulu, did not reach the city until 11:30 a. m. Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox, who was a passenger on the train, states that the passage was very slow, especially near Mokuia and Makaha, the train merely crawling along.

Superintendent Dennison is working hard to repair the railroad and the weak places are being tamped and strengthened. In a few days the trains will be running at their normal speed.

TO FIGHT THE TRUST

McCandless Wants Refinery Owned Here.

"I cannot see why the sugar agents here do not get together and protest against the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the sugar trust—or why they don't refine their own sugar," said Senator L. L. McCandless yesterday. "If they don't it won't be long before the main industry of the islands is wiped out."

"We were examining the statistics on sugar production and sugar consumption in the United States the other day. Now Louisiana last year produced 300,000 long tons of raw sugar, Porto Rico, 85,000 tons; the Philippines, 90,000 tons; Hawaii, 375,000 long tons, and in the United States proper were produced 195,000 tons of beet sugar, making a total production in the United States and her Territories of 1,045,000 tons. Hawaii therefore shipped thirty-five per cent of all the sugar produced in the United States. During the same time also the people of America consumed 2,566,103 tons, so that Hawaii grows one-sixth of all the sugar used in the United States. And here is Hawaii selling her product to the sugar trust at three-eighths and one-eighth per cent off the market price at San Francisco and New York respectively. Not only that, when sugar is quoted on the continent, at 3.95 for instance, in some way the New York quotation made by the trust is about 3.45 and Hawaii not only gets her one-eighth of one per cent less than the market price but also the half a cent per pound less which marks the difference between the actual value of sugar and the valuation placed upon it by the trust."

"Now I don't believe in accepting the dictation of the trust any longer. Why should we sell our sugar to the trust at one-eighth per cent less than the New York market or three-eighths less than the San Francisco price. I believe that the planters here can put on the market refined sugar at the prices that raw sugar is now selling for in New York, with the rebate allowed to the trust, by building a refinery in New York or Philadelphia."

"The people here should get together. Think of a community like Hawaii, which produces thirty-five per cent of the raw sugar of the United States and one-sixth of the sugar consumed in the United States; allowing itself to be dictated to by the sugar trust and told what we should do with our own sugar. If it keeps on the planters here will eventually be forced out of business."

"Some people say that the trust will fight us. Suppose it does. We have one-sixth of the sugar and refine it ourselves, while the trust has five-sixths and for every dollar we lose the trust will lose five. Spreckels defeated the trust and compelled it to come to his terms, and he had only thirteen millions behind him. What is to prevent us from going in and building a refinery and marketing our own sugar. I know it will take money, about thirty millions to handle our crop every year. But we have the property here on which to borrow money and I am willing that my interest shall be hypothecated to get the funds needed to fight for our rights. There are twenty million dollars worth of property on Oahu alone and it ought not to be difficult to raise money sufficient to build a refinery. Most of the plantations have a two year contract with the trust, but it will take that length of time to build a refinery and get ready to market the refined product. It would be a good thing if a refinery could be erected in the islands somewhere but this is not feasible because of the damage to refined sugar in shipping by sea. And a plant in New York or Philadelphia would be in the center of the eastern market."

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ANOTHER KAUI POWDER EXPLOSION

Rumor of another giant powder outrage on Kauai reached here yesterday on the steamer Mikahala. The report comes from Koloa, and is to the effect that some one placed giant powder under a house occupied by Japanese at Waimea, while the occupants were asleep. This was on Monday night. The giant powder was exploded but it is believed the inmates escaped without injury. It is reported that the Waimea police at once went out to make an investigation.

The rumored attempt suggests a repetition of the tragedy in which young Glennan lost his life a short time ago.

"They say that the baroness over there has a past." "Oh, no, I assure you it's a present!"—Flegende Blätter.

A child thrust: "You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a mother reproachfully to her little eight-year-old girl. "Cassie, I never saw you when you were a little girl" was the prompt answer.—Glasgow Evening Times.

A RUSSIAN VICTORY

Police Officer Ka-ne Re- ceives a Light Sentence.

Police Officer Alfred Ka-ne was found guilty in the police court yesterday of passing upon the premises of two Russians named Stanislaus, and sentenced by Judge Lindsay to one month's imprisonment. An appeal was taken.

The Stanislaus brothers were represented by Attorney W. A. Kinney, and the Russian Consul, H. A. Isenberg, watched the case throughout. Attorney S. F. Chillingworth defended the officer.

Behind the conviction of Ka-ne there looms up a peculiar state of affairs, involving a police court lawyer through an alleged juggling of money which belonged to the Russians.

The story of the two Russians told on the witness stand yesterday was to the effect that they were arrested on the afternoon of February 10, at the corner of Punchbowl and Emma streets, where they have their residence in a two-story building. They were arrested for allegedly assaulting a Portuguese boy. The testimony brought out the fact that Ka-ne, among other officers, went to the scene in the patrol wagon. The men were brought to the police station, and it was late at night before they were released on bail, in the sum of \$100 each. Their testimony was to the effect that about 3 a. m. on the morning of February 11, they were awakened by some one entering the room. The electric light was switched on by the intruder, whom both the brothers state positively was Officer Ka-ne, who had crawled through a window and was attired only in his undershirt and trousers.

Upon seeing the brothers in the room, and upon their demanding to know why he entered in such an unceremonious manner, Ka-ne is said to have apologized.

"I didn't think you were here," they asked why he was in their room, and he is said to have replied: "Oh, I'm just looking out for the place." The brothers stated that the whole proceeding seemed queer. The officer is alleged to have implored them not to say anything about any money being lost, or that he had been in the room, and said he would get them a lawyer. The next morning he accompanied them to the police station and introduced them to Attorney Strauss, who was to defend them for \$25. They stated that upon being convicted of assault upon the Portuguese, Attorney Strauss collected their bail money amounting to \$200, and returned only \$100 to them. They had already given him \$10 in cash.

Officer Ka-ne denied having made any agreement with the Russians, regarding an attorney, but admitted that he had served subpoenas upon them in the day time, going to their rooms where he had several drinks. In the afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock he met them on the street when they threatened him about their case. He said he had no other conversation with them.

The Russians stated also that when they were arrested, their door had been left open. There were about \$200 in the room, and they claim that during their enforced absence at the station, this money was stolen.

Judge Lindsay found the defendant guilty of the charges. He said he was sorry, and it was not a pleasant task for him to sentence a police officer. He said, however, that he did not believe Ka-ne had put up a satisfactory defense.

The Territorial Grand Jury is said to be investigating certain features of the Ka-ne case.

Laborers for Hawaii.

Owing to the withdrawal of the T. K. K. steamers from their usual services, and to the consequent reduction in the number of the steamers running to Hawaii, the Japanese emigration agents have applied to the Government for a corresponding increase of the maximum number per steamer of emigrants for Hawaii, but in vain. The maximum number has been fixed at 240 men and 50 women since January 1st.—Hawaii Shippo.

The Word Tillman Wanted.

Senator Tillman was talking and he referred to Senator Hale, of Maine, who had had a controversy with him. "I am free to admit," said Tillman, "that the senator from Maine is a great constitutional—constitutional—constitutional—" "Adviser," whispered a dozen senators, thinking to help Tillman out in his gropings for a word. Senator Tillman listened, and then showed his utter contempt for his prompters by shouting, "Constitutional headlight!"

An Ancient Kahili.

"Pete" McDonald is the proud possessor of an ancient kahili that was lately discovered in one of the many isolated caves on the Kona coast of Hawaii near Napoosoo. The kahili is in a fair state of preservation and is considered to be a very rare relic of ancient Hawaii. Mr. McDonald will probably present his treasure to the Bishop Museum.—Independent.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CONTEMPT CASE ENDS

Geo. Davis Desired Only to Save the Court's Feeling.

Judge Dole, in the Federal court yesterday morning, dismissed the motion of George A. Davis to cite Walter G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, for contempt of court in alleged comment upon the Davis disbarment case. An oral decision was given, the court declining jurisdiction.

Mr. Davis remarked that he did not make the motion because he wanted Mr. Smith punished, but because he thought the court might wish to punish him.

Hayata and Nakatoshi Nakamura, pleading guilty to indictments for conspiracy to defeat laws, were sentenced each to imprisonment for six months. Abe, arrested for the same offense, was released under the regular bond of \$1000.

Manuel Almeida, Jos. F. Costa, Antonio Barao, Antonio Oliveira, Manuel Martins and Jos. de Mello were transformed from subjects of Portugal to citizens of the United States.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

SCHOOL STUDIES.

The Child Who's Sick: Wisely for Himself.

Kamohamoha Schools.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 23, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: Mr. Griffiths' paper, which appeared last Saturday, has a lot of good materials in it. As it was being read to me, several things that have been in mind at various times, were recalled. And I wish to present them here.

Language, Arithmetic and Geography are the popular subjects. Mr. Griffiths tells us that considerable of his material came from these schools. As I have been for years working along industrial lines here, and am now working out a course in nature study, this is interesting information. And it is something of a disappointment as well. I very naturally ask why these three subjects should be more popular than Manual Training or Nature Study. Naturally, also, I am not willing to admit that, Arithmetic, Language and Geography are presented in a more attractive way than the Manual Training and Nature Study; and so I prefer to find other reasons, and throw the blame on something else.

I will say then, that Languages, etc., are more popular than Manual Training and Nature Study, because.

First. Most of mankind have had enough of drudgery, and want something better. What men want is a competency early in life; and they will take the road that, to them, seems to lead most directly to it. They forget, or do not know, that men who make the fortunes are the hardest worked men in the world; and that most of them struggle long before they succeed. They do not know, or they forget, that few men have sufficient strength of mind or body to endure the struggle till success comes.

Second. Most of mankind are physically lazy and want something easy to do, if they do anything. Language and Arithmetic can be studied at ease, and, later, applied from a chair.

Third. The old time idea of a gentleman has not passed away. These studies can be pursued with clean hands and clean clothing.

Fourth. Office work has been better paid for than manual work. But this condition is passing away, and pupils should have their attention called to this fact, and to the newer conditions. In many places office men get less than skilled mechanics, and employment in offices is not so easily obtained, as in the trades. It is only the exceptional office man that is sure of his place and receives a good salary. And these newer conditions will soon be true in Honolulu, at least so far as office work is concerned. In future, the large salaries will be paid more and more to men trained in laboratory work, in engineering, in agriculture, in mining, in transportation; and the men who can heat assist in these lines.

Fifth. The old systems of success are still more talked of in the home and on the street than the new systems. But in the homes of the future, the point of view will be different and the home influence will be for other training. Evidently, parents or teachers still tell children they may become "President" if they try hard, isn't it time to drop that old myth, and tell the children instead, they may become good mechanics or raise good potatoes, if they try hard enough.

Other reasons may occur to other teachers. But these seem enough, and good enough to take the burden of failure off the teachers of Manual Training and of Nature Study, and place it where it belongs—on poor human nature and the older system of training. Now let me suggest what we learn from Mr. Griffiths' study.

We learn, principally, that children don't know very much anyway, as to what is best for them. Even as of more years and larger experience may not know as much about it as we should. But we know more about it than the children do. And this will be true for some time to come. Our duty is to make out the best course of study or experience can devise, to meet the new conditions, and then hold the children to that course.

The best things we have in life have been forced upon us by men wiser than we are.

T. THOMPSON.

WILL OF H. WATERHOUSE

Estate of Quarter Million Value Divided.

Owing to news of his brother's death received by Justice Galbraith, the Supreme Court adjourned yesterday without doing any business.

The Supreme Court made the record of disposing of eight cases, all but the decisions, on the calendar for the first day of its session. Besides those previously reported the following cases were covered: Appeal on taxes of Hawaiian Tramways Co., submitted on briefs; tax cases of John H. Estate, Bishop Estate and Mary Richards, argued and submitted; Kimura's exceptions to conviction for murder, submitted on briefs.

At 9:30 this morning the Supreme Court will hear the Attorney General's motion to strike from the files the petition of George A. Davis for rehearing of his disbarment case.

THE FINN TRIAL

There was not great difficulty in obtaining a jury for the trial of Joseph Finn for assault with intent to commit murder, in the shooting of Hugh Rooney, after Judge Robinson's court opened yesterday morning. Following are the names of the twelve men:

E. R. Bivens, S. Wm. Spencer, W. L. Fletcher, John E. Lane, Samuel Nowlin, William Dunbar, John Coffee, John J. Egan, Clarence H. Cooke, Alex. C. Dowsett, James A. Lawelawe and James W. Bergstrom.

Before the noon recess the following witnesses had been called and all but the last named examined: S. J. Rooney, Frank Lillis, A. P. Rodriguez, Ernest Heine, Wm. B. Harrib and Charles E. W. Dunwell.

In the afternoon Herbert Harrib, M. F. Cropley, Hugh Walter Rooney, George Macauley and Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth were called. Mr. Fleming for the Territory stated that possibly he would have one more witness to call.

There was nothing elicited which had not been well covered in the Advertiser's report of the shooting the morning after it happened.

THE VOUCHER CASES

Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalea were arraigned before Judge Robinson yesterday morning on their respective indictments in connection with the sessional expenses of the House of Representatives. C. W. Ashford appeared for all three defendants and obtained permission for them to reserve their pleas until Monday next.

WATERHOUSE'S WILL

Henry Waterhouse's will was filed for probate by his son Albert Waterhouse yesterday. The character and value of the estate left by deceased are thus stated in the petition:

"Real property situate in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and elsewhere, the probable value whereof is about eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000).

"Personal property, consisting of stocks, bonds, notes, live stock, life insurance, horses, carriages, furniture, situate in said Honolulu and elsewhere, of the probable value of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$160,000).

"That in addition to the aforesaid property the said Henry Waterhouse, deceased, left certain real property in Cedar Rapids, State of Iowa, the value whereof is unknown to your petitioner."

From the foregoing it will be seen the estate is worth about a quarter of a million dollars.

The will was executed on March 24, 1903, in presence of Percy M. Pond and Antonio Q. Marcellino, and a codicil thereto on April 13, 1903, in presence of Edwin Benner and Antonio Q. Marcellino. By the will the testator bequeathed to his wife, Ida Waterhouse, all his personal property consisting of furniture, horses and carriages at the homestead, Nuuanu street; also for her life the said homestead known as the Diamond homestead and purchased by him from his daughter Mary Stangenwald Corbett, and at his wife's death one-third of said property, each to his daughters Eleanor Waterhouse Wood and Mary Stangenwald Corbett and son Albert Waterhouse. All the residue of his estate, real or mixed, he leaves to his wife and three children already named, one-fourth part each.

His son Albert Waterhouse and his brother William Waterhouse (of Pasadena, California) are nominated to be the executors of his will, the testator stipulating "that they shall not be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as such executors."

By the codicil Mr. Waterhouse bequeaths all of his stock held at death in Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Limited, to his son Albert.

DIVORCE

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Kelenia Hock Sang against Hock Sang on the ground of non-support. Ordering the defendant to pay all costs to date and a monthly sum of \$50.00. The wife is allowed to remain in the house.

Judge Robinson ordered Harry W. Jones to pay \$100.00 to his wife, pending her divorce suit, but to pay no more on or before the 15th of each month after \$50.00 at

torney's fee and \$22 suit money sixty days from January 25.

COURT NOTES.

Kailua by her attorney, J. P. Ball, has entered an appeal from Judge Robinson's decree sustaining the demurrers to her complaint against the executors, heirs and assigns of the late James Campbell.

Yim Yan Kong, administrator, files an inventory of the estate of Ah Kana alias Ah Kun, showing it to consist of a claim of \$100 for wages against the estate of the late William Luther Wilcox.

Judge Gear still had Wilder's Steamship Co. vs. W. H. Pain, on trial by jury, before him yesterday. It started last Thursday.

Defendants in the case of Maria Rawlinhos vs. Antonio M. Silva and J. D. Marques have appealed to the Circuit Court from District Magistrate Dickey's judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$61.15 with summary possession of certain premises.

S. M. Ballou, in his injunction suit against Mutual Telephone Co., has filed a replication to the answer of defendant.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

"Patronize Home Industry," is the slogan of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, which will be made the basis of a conference to be held shortly between the Governor and representatives of the Exchange. Recent bids for materials for public works, in which mainland firms have competed with local business houses, have aroused the Exchange members to action, and they will endeavor to have the government advise the departments to give the local firms the advantage of the bidding.

The Exchange feels keenly on the question of the taxpayers' money going to non-residents, supply houses and contractors who do not contribute to the support of the country. There is a growing sentiment among the Exchange members, as well as business men and taxpayers in general, that every dollar of the expended government revenues, which can possibly be kept in the Islands, should have that method of disposal. It is pointed out that the present condition of business demands this course be followed.

There are merchants here with heavy stocks sufficient to supply the needs of the community, including government wants, and there are contractors with extensive and expensive operating plants, such as the Honolulu Iron Works and Catton & Neill. These concerns must make a living and get interest on their invested capital. The withdrawal of possible contracts from local bidders, under conditions by which an outsider can bid, is looked upon as a direct monetary loss to the community and to the firms it should support.

The Exchange recently passed a resolution that it is the sense of the organization representing the material supply houses and contractors of Honolulu that tenders on Territorial government work for the Island of Oahu, should be called not longer than ten days prior to opening the same and not longer than twenty days on work for the other islands.

TEACHERS ARE COMING HERE

R. H. Trent has received word that a party of Massachusetts teachers contemplates a tour of Hawaii during the summer vacation months. George H. Barton of Cambridge, Mass., who visited the Islands some time ago, proposes to bring the party of pedagogues to see the sights and enjoy the climate as he enjoyed it. The party contemplates a visit to the Volcano during its stay. Barton wants to make the trip overland from Kailua to Hilo but this will hardly be possible with a party of ladies.

Mr. Trent is arranging for a tour of Kaula by a party of Honolulu teachers during the summer.

Police News.

In the case of Felipe, a Porto Rican woman, against Police Officer Halola, charged by the former with having treated her roughly while placing her under arrest, Judge Lindsay reprimanded the officer and told him of the necessity of making arrests without undue force.

Police Officer Apana, charged with assault and battery upon A. P. Rodriguez, went free, as the matter had been settled out of court. The men quarreled over a woman. Lee Kwal, who was mixed up in the affair, had his case nolle prossed.

Manuel Grace was fined \$10 for driving over a Japanese child several weeks ago. The child was not seriously injured.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of strains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers. Jackson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII

FROM STORE LIFE.

Before the first day of the year 1903, we were wont to look upon the Hawaiian Islands as our far-off possessions, distant nearly a week's voyage from even our farthest Western shores. But now there is a little cable strand that connects the Paradise of the Pacific with our Golden Gate, and messages flash to and fro in a manner that makes it hard to realize the distance that separates them.

Every American is more or less interested in the Hawaiian Islands now that they are a territorial part of the United States. Long before the "Forty-niners" trekked across the continent in their hunt for California gold, the lofty Mauna Loa, with its fiery craters, looked down upon a little empire scattered at its foot. The natives at that time trafficked chiefly in sandalwood, dealing only with China. As early as 1815, however, the Astors established a branch house on the islands and were soon followed by others. It was at this time that the American whaling industry assumed enormous proportions and the Islands became a recruiting, refitting and transshipping center with the resultant increase in commerce and trade.

As the business houses had to supply everything to the whalers, it was necessary to carry large and varied stocks, which made them take on a character that has been retained to this very day.

Those of us whose knowledge of the Hawaiian Islands is confined to printed or spoken words have visions of a land of perpetual balmy spring, of flowers and tropical plants, of ease and luxury. But there is more than that to our Pacific possessions. In the past few years the business enterprises of Honolulu and other important cities, with their outlying sugar plantations, have assumed proportions so enormous that the statistics are startling. The import trade that amounted to but \$1,000,000 in 1840, now annually reaches a total of some \$15,000,000, the Custom House collections alone reaching above the million dollar mark.

Sixty years ago the foreign population numbered but 600, with five wholesale and twenty retail shops. Now, of the 150,000 people in the territory, there are less than two-thirds native Hawaiians. The first great trade impetus that the islands received was the reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1875, granting free entrance to Hawaiian sugar. American protection and capital developed the industry so that now there are fifty-seven plantations with a capital approximating \$100,000,000, employing alone an army of 42,200 men.

The trade conditions of Honolulu and the other important cities on the Islands are, perhaps, not paralleled elsewhere on the globe. Their unique isolation makes Hawaii a necessary port for practically every Pacific steamer. The cosmopolitan tone of the population largely accounts for the various business methods in vogue.

The wholesale houses of Honolulu number, perhaps, a dozen, and the range of stocks is truly remarkable. A man, to be a successful salesman in Hawaii, must know all about his business. He need not speak an alien tongue,

because for many years the English language has been the official means of communication. The children of all classes of parents learn both to speak and read our language.

There are in the territory of Hawaii more than 2,600 places of business, ranging from the great importing wholesale houses, down to the cigar or soda-water shop. The storekeepers are Americans, Germans, Austrians, Portuguese, Porto Ricans, Chinese and Japanese. This will give an idea of the vast variety of people with whom a business man must come in contact.

Our American department stores have been closely modeled after in the progressive establishments of Honolulu. Perhaps we would be surprised to know of the great variety of merchandise that a good-sized establishment is supposed to supply. A casual glance over the price book of a traveling salesman recently developed the following, showing the wide range of commodities for which he was ready to take orders:

Armlets, axe handles, axle grease, axes, alcohol, accordions, abanthe, blankets, buttons, buttonhole bouquets, brooms and brushes, Angostura Bitters, galvanized buckets, bed spreads, braid, blacking, baby carriages, books, buckles, brandy, beads, beers, booties, bibs, bits (horses), balls, belts, bags (traveling), balloons, cloths, cotton, candles, clothespins, clocks, colognes, corkscrews, camp, chairs, charcoal, crochets, hooks, chimneys, cigarettes, can openers, combs, candies, coffin furniture, cigars, coat hangers, champagne, cinches, collars and cuffs, capsules, crockery, etc.

The retail shops show closer divisions, the dry goods, grocery and hardware stores being usually distinct establishments. It is true, however, that even in dry goods, for instance, the salesman must be able to put before his customer the products of American and European mills with a degree of knowledge of comparative values, while in groceries he must be well up on the brands of the whole world to hope to successfully hold his trade. Perhaps in many parts of the United States the names of many of our actual necessities are practically unknown.

The range of trade is just as varied. In the city of Honolulu, with its more than 40,000 population, one not only caters to the cosmopolitan population of the country, but must as well be ready to meet the travelers under the flags of all nations. Nor is it only the tourist trade that comes here; in this harbor meet the general ships of the merchant marine of every flag that floats. As a result, one must be able to successfully deal with these probable purchasers.

The Hawaiian Islands have yet to see their greatest development. With the completion of that great isthmian waterway that is to unite the two oceans, these islands will enter upon an era of prosperity which will undoubtedly outlive any that has gone before.

The unequalled climatic advantages, coupled with improved shipping facilities, are bound to further develop the sugar industry which today reaches an annual export volume of 400,000 tons. And with the growth of this great industry, the other many and varied business-interests of our newly acquired territory in the Pacific will undoubtedly keep pace.

WHAT THE WEEK PRODUCED ON THE GARDEN ISLAND

Following are news notes from the current issue of The Garden Island:

Mr. and Mrs. Isenberg returned from Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hjorth of Hanalei celebrated their second wedding anniversary by a merry gathering of friends at their cozy home on Saturday evening, February 13th.

It is several years since Kaula has seen such a rainy season, such lovely slushy roads and one had quite forgotten that the Garden Island still lies within the tropics.

The ground is getting prepared for the erection of the monument for the late Paul Isenberg.

Count and Countess Bonzi (nee Spalding) have returned to Keala and taken up their abode there. A bright outlook for Keala social atmosphere!

Mr. Cober returned from Honolulu Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sturdevant and daughter from Honolulu stayed a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent of Grove Farm. Mr. Sturdevant travels in the interest of Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Lydgate gave a Sunday school picnic on Friday afternoon, Feb. 12th, on the beautiful church grounds of Lihue church. The inclemency of the weather having prevented it on Thursday afternoon, the picnic was all the more enjoyed by everybody present on the following fine day.

A violent rainstorm burst over poor soaked Kaula again on Thursday afternoon. The force of the wind broke off the tops of telephone posts and so interrupted communications, and did a lot more damage to people, animals and plants.

Mr. Herman Wolters of Hanalei celebrated his birthday and also wedding anniversary by a delightful party at his house Saturday night, Feb. 13th. After a most elegant dinner, duplicate whist was played for the rest of the evening. The guests were Messrs. Alexander, Bergau, Mahan, Rice, Wilkerson, Willard and Wainard.

Dr. Derby came to Lihue last Wednesday and will be found at the hotel. He promises to visit the south side of Kaula before returning to the capital.

Mr. C. P. Morse, of the Hawaiian-

American Steamship Co., made a short visit here and left on the Milahala.

The community will be sorry to learn that our well-known attorney, Mr. M. F. Prosser, will shortly leave Kaula, where he has been a notable resident for years. At the same time we are sure that all will congratulate him on having been professionally advanced to the office of Second Assistant Attorney General. He no doubt has been reluctant to leave our cozy island, and we understand that he has been called to the capital twice before and had twice refused.

KILAUEA NOTES.

Mr. W. E. H. Deverill has gone to Honolulu for medical treatment. His son, Edward Deverill, takes charge of his business.

The ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was appropriately observed on Friday at Kilauea school.

Pedro, like the storm, struck Kilauea late, but is carrying every thing before it.

Mr. Paul Jarrett, formerly of Hawaii, now manager of Ulupalukua Ranch, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

The contract has been given out for the Kaili-hual steel bridge for \$6700 and it is now under construction, but the balance of the \$10,000 appropriation has lapsed so that it is unavailable for approaches to the bridge.

Late arrivals are Mr. West and Mr. Gillespie, both taking positions with the Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company.

ELEELE NOTES.

The dancing in honor of Miss Donald was successfully carried out on Saturday evening, the 13th. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. Kruse, Mr. and Mrs. Silva, Mrs. Cooke, Misses Buckford, Mahum, Potts, Messrs. King, Milburn, Boyle, Cannon, Smith, Sanborn, Grace and Donald.

The dancing commenced at eight and it was the intention of the party to break up about midnight but owing to a downpour of rain they were storm stayed until 1 a. m. To while away the hour music was indulged in, the organ being manipulated by Miss Mahum. Great thanks are due the ladies for their donation of cake and Mrs. Lennox and Mr. Cannon deserve special mention for their endeavors to make the affair (which it was) a success.

DON'T LIKE THE RULES Bar Association Wants Only a Few.

The Bar Association wants many changes made in the rules of court proposed by Judge De Bolt. In fact that organization placed itself on record yesterday as being opposed to nearly all of the rules compiled by Judge De Bolt and submitted to it for consideration. The report of the committee recommending the elimination of many of the rules was adopted almost unanimously and today there will be a discussion of the changes proposed in the rules which have not been entirely eliminated.

The following is the report submitted by the committee at the meeting yesterday afternoon:

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association. Sir: The undersigned at your request have examined the proposed Rules of the Circuit Courts concerning which they make the following suggestions:

The statutory authority for the Rules, Sections 1149, 1225, 1273, C. L., confines them to rules for "regulating the practice and conducting the business of the Circuit Courts in all matters not expressly provided by law," "notice to the opposing party of matters intended to be given in evidence," and to those which "shall be necessary to prevent surprise and to afford an opportunity for preparation for trial," also rules for "guidance of clerks in making up calendars."

We recommend that rules be not made which practically embody the requirements of Statutes, or to suggest forms of judgments, decrees and orders to witnesses, jurors and interpreters, or of petitions in probate, or which require that all papers be endorsed, written and folded in a prescribed way; and which prescribe the ordinary routine of a jury trial, or the proper rules of professional etiquette to be observed by members of the Bar.

The bonds required by Rules 12 and 13 are not required by the Statute, and we think that the law would not authorize them to be required by Rules.

We recommend that Rule 6 concerning bills of particulars be not adopted, both because it conflicts with the mechanics' lien statute, and because while a defendant, if he likes can always get it from the plaintiff, it is frequently not desired, and the plaintiff in order to prepare such particulars, especially of claims of parties not within the Circuit, may lose valuable time for entering suit or garnishment.

We think that the Rules should not specifically require that instructions be presented to the jury in all cases immediately upon the close of the evidence.

The specifications of grounds of demurrer required by Rule 7, and also the requirement of the Rule that demurrers and all other matters in a case shall be heard by the judge before whom the case is pending are not recommended by us. Section 1108 C. L. makes the latter unnecessary, and the former are sufficiently provided for by the common law.

In accordance with the foregoing general views, we suggest that the following rules be not recommended, viz: Nos. 6, 16, 21, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42. The draft herewith submitted will show amendments suggested by us in other rules.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
W. L. STANLEY,
A. G. M. ROBERTSON,
S. H. DERBY.

Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1904.

There was a long discussion over the recommendation to cut out the rule requiring the court's permission for an attorney to withdraw or enter a case after suit had been instituted. Mr. Cants Stewart wanted the rule left in and said that Magoon had taken a case from him without leave and he had lost a \$150 fee on that account. Mr. Robertson said he didn't believe it to be any of the court's business what an attorney a litigant had and Judge Stanley didn't see what control the court had over the contractual relations that existed between attorney and client. Stewart said he didn't believe the court should allow a change of attorneys until the last attorney had been paid his fee, and Robertson replied that the proposed rule wouldn't help Stewart collect his fee. Mr. McClanahan deemed it unwise for a court to lay down a rule of professional ethics and said no attorney would accept a case until the relations between the client and former attorney had been dissolved. He was opposed to regulating the ethics of the profession in any way by the court. The association voted to eliminate the rule.

There was also discussion over the quiring all affidavits or jurats to be absolutely verified and prohibiting the swearing to complaint on information proposed by Judge De Bolt and belief. Mr. Robertson said that a complainant might be absent from the Territory and his attorney might not wish to verify a complaint

absolutely. Judge Highton and A. Lewis also participated in the discussion. Judge Highton said he was opposed to too many rules and thought they should be as simple and brief as possible.

Mr. Lewis opposed the striking out of rules governing probate cases saying that some such rule was needed and that it would be a good thing for the legislature to adopt the code system from California. General Hartwell said that the Hawaiian statute was meager on the subject but that the lengthy rule proposed was not authorized by statute. For instance he saw no necessity for three appraisers for one small estate. There was also opposition to the report of the committee proposing to eliminate the rule requiring a guardian ad litem to give bonds before he could receive any property. Some contended that a guardian ad litem could never legally come into possession of a ward's property, while the opposite view was taken by some. The report was adopted. The committee also proposed a number of amendments to other rules and these will be discussed at a meeting today.

NEW MEMBERS.

Three new members were voted into the association, Judge Henry E. Highton, D. L. Withington, and Robbins Anderson. Judge Highton came in during the meeting and was called on for remarks. He responded happily, saying that he was honored to belong to an association conducted on the basis of this one and which had commended itself to him. He said he would cooperate in promoting the best interests of the association and also that of law and justice in the Territory. General Hartwell who was presiding, responded briefly.

HILO IS RID OF MOSQUITO NUISANCE

"I think that, absolutely, the mosquito, so far as being a nuisance is concerned, can be suppressed. You cannot entirely exterminate it, perhaps, but can prevent its being a nuisance."

Prof. H. W. Henshaw of Hilo gave forth the foregoing emphatic utterance yesterday afternoon at an informal meeting of mosquito campaigners. The appointed committee meeting was not held because Dr. Cooper, ex-officio chairman, could not attend. The Honolulu campaigners who met the director of the same fight in Hilo were Percy M. Pond, Prof. D. L. van Dine, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt and A. D. Larnach, chief of campaign.

The strong words of Prof. Henshaw have the stamp of authority from the fact that the campaign in Hilo has proved an eminent success. For proof of this, reference was made yesterday to Honolulu people who lately visited Hilo, and asked in surprise, "What have you done with your mosquitoes?" Prof. Henshaw told the Honolulu campaigners that the Board of Health must be behind the fight and the Legislature should provide funds. The work ought to be placed under a permanent division of the Board of Health. He did not regard this crusade as a temporary matter.

Mr. Pond remarked that the whole idea at the outset was to arouse the people to a knowledge that something could be done to mitigate the nuisance.

Prof. van Dine gave credit to the Young Men's Research Club for initiating the movement. A meeting of citizens was called, at which it was decided to take it up. The Board of Health was more than favorably disposed, but funds were limited.

Prof. Henshaw mentioned the schools as a potent agency and was informed by Prof. van Dine that in the Honolulu schools the matter had been made a branch of nature study. Dr. Pratt, as city sanitary officer, testified to faithful co-operation of the inspectors under him. Prof. Henshaw went on to say:

"We have practically exterminated the mosquito in Hilo, as a nuisance. Still I look for some trouble when summer comes and householders relax their vigilance. The breeding grounds there are limited and the natural drainage is perfect, so that it is a comparatively simple matter in Hilo. I do not see why Hilo should ever in the future be troubled with mosquitoes. If all the householders in Honolulu were of a high grade of intelligence and you could enlist them, there would be no further trouble about making an equally successful campaign here."

On receiving a reply from Mr. Larnach to a question about certain classes here, Prof. Henshaw spoke of a corresponding element in Hilo who persisted in keeping rain water barrels and were averse to using oil on water intended for household use.

There was desultory discussion on phases of the campaign.

Prof. van Dine expressed the opinion, which was heartily approved, that the combating of the mosquito pest was as important as the cleaning of streets and the removal of garbage.

Amateur—"This is my latest attempt at a landscape. May I ask what you think of the perspective?" Artist—"The perspective is its strong point. The further away you stand the better it looks."—Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Ketchum—"By Jove! These cab companies certainly know how to charge." His wife—"Never mind, dear! It's lucky that the president of the company is a patient of yours."—Brooklyn Life.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 25

THE WAR NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon the news came that Admiral Togo's fleet had attacked Port Arthur and suffered the loss of four battleships and two transports. What the transports were doing in a battle was not divulged. The story of the fight was sent from St. Petersburg but the alleged Japanese losses had not been confirmed there. That a conflict of some kind was going on yesterday at Port Arthur may be predicted of the news from Chefoo that heavy firing had been heard there in the direction of the Russian fortress across the Gulf. Later in the day came the news that four Japanese battleships and nine cruisers had passed Wei-hai-Wei, a port near Chefoo, steaming eastward in the direction of Korea. This could have been no other than Admiral Togo's fleet from Port Arthur. As there are but six Japanese battleships extant four could hardly have been sunk and leave four remaining. Furthermore the fleet Togo took from Sasebo had but four battleships and he seems to have them yet. If he lost any ships at all they must have been smaller vessels and might have been torpedo boats.

It is now reasonably clear that the story of sunken battleships is the usual Chefoo fake, based upon the destruction of merchant steamers loaded with stone, which the Japanese intended to sink at the entrance of the harbor. Viceroy Alexeff sends the news to St. Petersburg, possibly in answer to a request for further light on the unconfirmed battleship story.

A PUNCHBOWL FORT.

The proposal is said to have been made to the Governor by Col. McClellan on behalf of the Federal Government to acquire a site on Punchbowl for a battery of 12-mile guns.

This is surprising in view of the fact that the Army Commission, which was here several years ago looking up sites for Honolulu fortifications, expressly said that Punchbowl would not answer and that the heavy guns should be located only on Diamond Head and Barber's Point, with a battery at Walkihia and one near Paul Isenberg's place. Something was also said about a battery, possibly a mobile one, to guard the Fall approach to Honolulu. A subsequent board added fortifications for the special defense of Pearl Harbor.

This journal does not know why the Commission found fault with Punchbowl, but it might have been because, if a battery there should ever fire at a hostile fleet and the latter should respond, enough of the enemy's shells would fall in the city to destroy it. A Punchbowl fort, instead of saving the town, would simply invite its annihilation.

As a minor consideration, ordinary practice from Punchbowl with big guns, such as regulations would call for, would probably smash every window between the Walkihia turn and Palama. Even the little 2-mile cannon which the windows and stampered the sick, the windows and stampered the sick.

We hope the Governor will go slow in this matter and vigorously protest in case the War Department shows any sign of bringing condemnation proceedings.

TOURIST EXCURSIONS.

The Hamburg-American line, which sends a sumptuous excursion steamer from New York to the Mediterranean, and return, charges a minimum fare of \$450 for a trip of 74 days' duration. Local steamship lines charge \$125 for a round trip, including a stay ashore at personal expense, of about eighteen days' duration. The home steamer provides accommodation for about thirteen days, making the trip cost a little more than \$10 a day, exclusive of shore accommodations. The Hamburg-American people charge a fraction less than \$12 per day and take the traveler over 13,000 miles and show him Madeira, Funchal, Gibraltar, Malaga, Alexandria, Beyrout, Jaffa, Constantinople, Piræus, Kalamaki, Messina, Palermo and Naples. He can live aboard ship all the time.

It is opportunities like these that attract the tourist and suggest the wisdom of putting on a fine vessel for summer and winter tours in the North Pacific. For instance a steamer could leave San Francisco, calling at Portland and the Sound cities and skirting Alaska, with its impressive coast scenery, thence to Unalaska and home via Honolulu and Hilo, giving the passengers at the latter place a chance to see the volcano. In the fall the steamer could go south from San Francisco, calling at Los Angeles, San Diego, Ensenada, La Paz, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco (with a side trip to the City of Mexico) and returning home via Honolulu and Hilo.

Eventually, when the canal is built, such excursions may come from New York, but in the meantime they ought to pay from the coast where there is so large a transient pleasure-seeking population.

Burton counts for about as much in the Senate as his old pals in Hawaii do in local politics. So his opposition to the Navy won't strand it on a lee shore.

ADULTERATION.

The laws of this Territory for the maintenance of a high standard of food and drugs are unusually complete, but they may be susceptible of some amendment and additions. Act 34 of 1898, "to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs," which required the food commissioner to report monthly to the president of the Board of Health, was broad and full in its definitions and in the powers it conferred. It was revised and enlarged and the original law repealed, by Act 50 of 1903, which covers instances of manufacture as well as sale, and, in cases of suspected articles, allows the Food Commissioner to act promptly, without the obstruction of a previous application to the Board of Health. In the preparation of these laws, much scientific knowledge and practical appreciation of their importance to the public were evinced.

Now Congress proposes to come to the assistance of the States and Territories by a very drastic statute which, it is believed, may be passed and approved during the present session, and which reads as if it had been to some extent based upon Hawaiian legislation. The proposed law is severe in the penalties it imposes and, in this respect is worthy of consideration. The most profitable suggestions it contains, however, are in the enumeration of the various forms of adulteration, which is broader and perhaps more searching in some particulars than our present law, as the following extracts will show:

Articles of food are to be considered adulterated if any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, shall deceive the purchaser. They will also be considered as adulterated if any substance has been substituted wholly, or in part, for the article, or if any valuable constituent has been abstracted, or if they contain poisonous ingredients or any ingredient which may render such articles injurious to the health of persons consuming them.

Articles of food are to be considered misbranded if they be an imitation of the distinctive name of another article; if mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in any manner by which the damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product, when sold, will deceive the purchaser; if labeled or branded with intent to deceive the purchaser, or if it purports to be a foreign product when not so, or is an imitation either in packing or label, of another substance of a previously established name, or which has been trademarked or patented.

Drugs shall be deemed adulterated if they differ from the regular standard of strength, or if their purity or strength fall below the standard under which they are sold. Drugs are to be considered misbranded if they be an imitation of or are offered for sale under the name of another article, or if the package containing the drug bear any false or misleading statement.

The stress of the proposed Act of Congress, it will be seen, is laid upon the point of successful deception of purchasers, which is a far-reaching proposition that deserves local endorsement. The subject itself is of the utmost importance to the health of the community. Not only should injurious adulterations be attacked, however, but imitations in the sale of articles of food that in themselves are not necessarily injurious should be prevented by penal consequences. Cooperation between Federal and Territorial authorities cannot fail to raise the standard of marketable articles and to minimize the evil results of the insidious adulterations that have been so common of late years.

PANAMA CANAL PROSPECTS.

The Senate has ratified the Panama treaty and there now remains no obstacle to the digging of the canal, a law having been enacted some time ago providing means to begin the work and authorizing the President to go ahead.

In dealing with this matter in the Senate, the Democrats, who first thought of opposing the treaty, showed admirable discretion. Doubtless their vision was cleared by light from home. The people, determined to have the canal, would brook no legislative defeat; so the vote in favor of the treaty was 66 to 14. Those Democratic Senators who had been out against the treaty, because, as they said, it was part of the Government "militarism" easily came around for it, when they had to, on the ground of its commercial importance.

It is now possible for Hawaii to look forward to new conditions affecting its trade. All the cities of the Pacific coast from Vancouver to San Diego expect the canal to help them out and it will do so in the matter of cheaper railway freights. The Advertiser believes, however, that it will lessen their commerce, particularly that of the port of San Francisco. Steamers that can leave the Orient on a short cut to New York, Boston and Philadelphia are not going to San Francisco or Seattle to unload for transshipment to the other side, a circumstance which will divert most of the silk and tea trade from the coast metropolis. Nor will steamers load cotton at San Francisco for the Asiatic trade when they can pick it up at Galveston and New Orleans. The Hawaiian sugar fleet, after the canal is built, will be mostly represented by direct steamers between Honolulu and Atlantic ports. San Francisco won't see much of it.

Honolulu, in our belief, will get more from the canal than any other American Pacific port, as this will be the midway supply point for all through steamers and as a naval station will be second in importance to none other.

In waiting until the Korea got to Nagsasaki before raising its cargo of Russian beef (the Japanese did a stroke of business). Had they taken the beef off at Yokohama or Kobe they would have had to send it to the supply depot near Nagsasaki at their own expense. As it was they let the Korea carry it where it was wanted and then compelled the vessel to unload. The loss falls on the Russian government.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Japan sustains two armies and a militia; the permanent or regular army, with its reserves, the territorial army, the national militia and the militia of the islands of Hokkaido, Tsushima, Goshima, etc. The first army is kept ready for foreign service and numbers over 230,000 officers and men, 798 guns and 67,000 horses; the second, or territorial army, numbers about 122,000 officers and men, 312 guns and 11,500 horses. Taking all arms together, capable of foreign and home defense and there are, exclusive of the Formosa garrison: Officers, 11,735; men, 384,909; guns, 1,118; horses, 86,460. The total arms-bearing population, one in five, is 9,200,000 of a patriotic, self-sacrificing, and courageous race.

Service is obligatory in the case of every able-bodied male, without absolutely dependent relatives, from the age of seventeen to forty years, but on educational grounds many young men have their service modified. They become volunteers, which entails only one year's service with the colors (three months of which is in barracks like an ordinary conscript), and, then, after eleven and a quarter years in the reserves, they pass into the territorial army.

This is the system which applies practically to all the better classes, and graduates of normal schools and teachers receive even more consideration, doing only six weeks with the colors and then at once passing into the territorial army. Everything possible is done to make the minimum of military service convenient to the secondary scholar, the graduate and the teacher, but no one who is physically fit can entirely escape, and if he tries to do so he is placed, as punishment on the same level as the conscript.

The mass of the army is composed of men drawn by lot at the rate of \$6,000 a year, and 121,000 others are drafted into the two bodies of supernumeraries, the first entailing seven and one-third years' service, and the second only fifteen months, after which the men in both sections join the great territorial army.

Every year over 500,000 youths qualify by age for regular military service, and nearly 200,000 begin to serve either with the colors or as supernumeraries. The ordinary conscript who has to go with the colors, passes three years in the permanent, or regular army, four years and four months in the first regular reserves, five years in the second reserves, or landwehr, and then enters the depot service for 7 1/3, or 1 1/3 years, according to circumstances, eventually passing into the territorial army, for the remaining years up to the age of forty.

The Japanese have demonstrated the possession of all the qualities which go to make good soldiers except one and this one they have had no opportunity to show. They are fanatically patriotic; they have no sensation of fear in battle, seeming neither to dread death nor to value life; they are always aggressive and fertile in expedient. Born a feudal race, among whom obedience of servant to lord was ingrained, they submit willingly to discipline, obeying the orders of their officers and asking no questions; a race of pedestrians, they march further and faster in a given time than the troops of any other nation; and, being of simple wants, they are not encumbered in campaigns with baggage and provisions. The one open question about them is, whether they would stand on a long series of reverses, hanging on with bulldog tenacity when everything seemed to be going wrong. They have never been put to that test yet and it remains to be undergone.

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

If the coastwise navigation laws should be extended to the Philippines the fact would stimulate American shipbuilding, which is what the navigation laws are for. At the same time they would increase freight rates and perhaps make some change in the trans-Pacific passenger and freight lines. Within a year or two the O. & O. steamers have been dividing much Manila business with the Pacific Mail vessels and profiting by it; but if the navigation laws are extended the O. & O. ships will have to go off the Philippine coast.

The natural tendency of the navigation laws is to rule foreign vessels out of our Pacific trade altogether, except as to through business between Japan and China and the United States. But the loss in way business from Hawaii and the Philippines is a serious one and the monopoly of it by American-built vessels might be expected in the long run, to greatly injure alien commercial interests. The foreign carrying ships having the best chance to survive would be the Japanese; the British ships would suffer most.

The Pacific Mail is getting ready to handle the business and will soon have a merchant fleet that, in the speed and tonnage of its vessels, would not look badly on the Atlantic. Jim Hill's competition is going to make it still more difficult for the foreign lines to survive. There was talk for a while of the German Lloyd boats coming on the coast, but unless there should be a tremendous expansion of business in the Orient, the navigation laws would be a deterring factor. Americans mean to control the business if they can and there is no very good reason why they shouldn't.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

—To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SPECIALS FOR ASTRAY.

The Star is 160 good papers to waste any more of its space on Marine Exchange specials. Things of that sort should be left to its evening contemporary, which has no reputation to lose. The Marine Exchange is a bureau of the Examiner; and that paper, in respect to foreign war news, or anything else of a sensational character, is hopelessly untrustworthy. It never lets the truth stand in the way of a readable story.

The sinking of imaginary battleships is the Examiner's special forte, and those it sunk for the Japanese at Port Arthur turn out to have been stone-boats which the Japanese themselves were trying to sink at the entrance of the harbor. Any one who took the trouble to analyze the battleship news day before yesterday knew that it couldn't be true. Togo, who had four battleships in his fleet could not have lost them in the morning and raised them before night 200 miles away. But it all "went" with the Examiner and it came to Honolulu as a special of the Marine Exchange. No doubt the Chefoo faked had a hand in it.

Aside from Consul Saito's official bulletins the Advertiser gives its readers nothing but the Associated Press news which includes such reports from special correspondents as that agency considers valuable. Even then this paper and its readers are often deceived; but those who rely upon the imaginings of yellow correspondents at Chefoo and Tokio are always deceived. The highest average of news accuracy is obtained by the Associated Press, and the next highest by Reuters, with which the former co-operates. Both do as well as they know how, but they are subject to censorship—except at Chefoo—and are often used by the Japanese and Russian governments to deceive the enemy. A newspaper reader must use his common sense and his geography when he reads the telegrams and leave the rest to the slow developments of the future.

THE WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon's cables from or near the seat of war undid most of their news of the previous day, including the account of a Japanese calamity at Port Arthur. There was, however, a new dispatch of some significance which is differently rendered by the two evening papers. The Star's version is:

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.—The Japanese fleet has again threatened an attack, but retired after making an advance as if to give battle. Two of the stranded Japanese vessels have been burned. The torpedo boats which took part in the last attack are uninjured.

The Bulletin's version follows:

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.—The Japanese naval squadron again threatened Port Arthur but retired after a cannonade of short duration.

Two stranded ships were burned. The torpedo boats of the Japanese fleet were not injured.

It would be pleasing to have the original dispatch published if for no other reason than to see whether it designated the stranded vessels as Japanese. If not, there is a possibility that the vessels burned were the Russian ones which stranded in the outer harbor after the defeat of the 9th. Very likely they were the object of the Japanese attack.

A PROPOSED INCUBUS.

Under the heading, "County Act Will Increase Expense," the local organ of the County government idea prints the following:

At the conference of the business men with the Governor this morning, Mr. Spaulding asked what difference the advent of a county act in the Territory would make in the finances of the government. The Governor replied that the Territory would be in a worse plight financially. This was all said on the subject, the matter being dropped at that point. The question was brought up by Mr. Spaulding after the long discussion on the subject of finances and after he had asked the question if there was any likelihood that Congress would give the Territory a county act.

And yet, in spite of the fact that the Territory would be in a worse plight financially than it is with \$39,000 in the Treasury and with \$178,000 of floating and imminent debts, we are all expected to urge County government to help the Republican party. It needs a party patriotism which could not be detected from an impulse to commit suicide to do it. It assumes that by muddling things worse than they now are financially, the Republican party can make itself more acceptable to the voters.

The only voters in this island by whom such a course on the part of the Republican organization would be approved are the grafters and those who want to catch the votes of grafters. But the moment a party caters to such elements it begins to lose strength as well as self-respect and it deserves to lose them. People who have been Republicans all their lives and have helped elect Republican Presidents, of whom there are many in Hawaii, do not recognize their political alma mater in an organization which deliberately commits itself to a policy of ruin to please the scavengers who like to see things wrecked for the sake of the pickings.

Few people ever ran out as much gold in the assay as they had in their prospectuses. The average rich man is generally accounted three times richer than he is. In the late Senator Hanna's case the proportion was ten times. Press and public credited Hanna with thirty millions but he left only three. C. P. Huntington was credited with \$70,000,000 but his testamentary asset was less than \$30,000,000. James G. Fair did not begin to leave what people thought he had. A recent X-ray spotlight on J. Pierpont Morgan has shown a shrinkage in his pocketbook. Probably the estimates of the Rockefeller and Carnegie fortunes are not far astray but these are the exceptions that prove the rule.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There is talk of consolidating the Bismark and the Izo stables at Wailuku.

Edgar M. Brown of the Postoffice, departed on the Kinau yesterday to spend a three weeks' vacation on the big island.

The Wireless Telegraph Company has renewed its service to Hawaii, the system being in good working order again, and by Thursday Manager Cross hopes to have the Kaula service open once more. The interruption came during the late storm when a pole was blown down at Lahaina, Maui, and another on Kaula.

Bids for water pipe opened at the Department of Public Works yesterday were as follows: Allen & Robinson, \$40 a ton; Cation, Neill & Co., \$38; von Hamm-Young Co., \$35.67; Crane Brothers, Chicago, \$34.30. Probably local mercantile organizations will protest against the contract being awarded to an outside firm having no local agency.

M. F. Prosser has been appointed an assistant in the Attorney General's Department.

C. S. Desky is reported to be a candidate for tax assessor. A. V. Gear also still claims to be in the running.

The primaries to select delegates to the convention to nominate National delegates will probably be held March 26th.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee has taken up the investigation of complaints that visiting tourists are being deterred from visiting the Volcano through false reports of bad service and poor steamship accommodations. Several parties are reported to have been turned away from the Volcano within the past week or two.

Work will be expedited on half a dozen new school buildings under the Loan Act.

Prices of Japanese provisions, such as rice, soy and sake, in the local market have risen on account of the war.

A bill of the Star corporation for printing tax blanks will form the basis of the much discussed test case on the validity of certain appropriations.

Japanese laborers at Niuli Plantation, Kohala, have sent \$570 to the war fund committee here. The number of contributors was 157, men and women.

Superintendent J. D. McVeigh of the Leper Settlement has presented Governor Carter with a fine larbat as a token of admiration for the executive's cowboy exploits on Hawaii.

M. C. Pacheco has been elected delegate with L. R. Medeiros alternate of Court Camoes, A. G. P., to the Subsidary High Court convening in San Francisco on May 10. A committee on celebration of the 11th anniversary of Court Camoes on April 23 consists of John P. Dias, J. F. Eckardt, L. R. Medeiros, J. D. Marques and M. C. Pacheco.

In Treasury Decisions for Jan. 23, among court decisions published for the information of collectors of customs and others concerned, is the decision of the late Judge Bates on the long-fought case regarding Japanese shoes and slippers, entitled "Hamano vs. United States." It placed the articles in question in the schedule of manufactures "in part of iron," owing to a percentage of 2.122 per cent of iron, and held that "rawhide is not leather."

PLANTERS AND THE TRUST.

As long as Hawaiian planters permit the trust to fix the price of their sugar they will be working for the trust on a small commission. When they determine, as Claus Spreckels did, to refine their own sugar in the enemy's country, they will compel the trust to play even. They could refine, as Senator McCandless said the other day, one-third of the sugar on the market. The first would refine five-sixths, but in a price war, for every dollar lost by the Hawaiians, the trust would lose five; and the latter could not hope to keep up such a struggle very long. It would pay better to divide the territory and raise the price.

The planters are naturally conservative but conservatism if it goes too far comes to the same fate as radicalism. The moth is a radical and flies into the fire and is consumed. The horse, on the other hand, is a conservative and refuses to leave his burning stable, meeting there the same fate as the moth. Our best advice to the planter is: Don't be a horse; least of all a mule.

Don't let anybody fool you into the belief that the seaward discharge of big guns on Punchbowl, whether the guns were placed near the rim or not, would be anything less than a dangerous nuisance. The chances are that it would smash windows; the certainty is that it would disturb the nerves of the community and work harm to the sick.

Probably "Chinese brigands" is a phrase used by the Russians to excuse the summary execution of Chinese soldiers who are caught in attempts to destroy the Manchurian railroad bridges. A few days ago General Ma, the highest officer in the Chinese Army, spoke of the difficulty he had in restraining his troops from making forays upon the Russian lines of communication. Probably the restraint was not sufficient. Moving rapidly in the blizzard the "brigands" seem to have been able to do the Russians a great deal of damage. That they are really soldiers is indicated by their good organization, by the known adroitness on the borders of Manchuria of 10,000 Chinese regulars and by General Ma's admissions.

A Grand Jury which had plucked enough to do its duty, has put the hand of Territorial law upon the collars of Kumalae, Enoch Johnson and Meheria. It remains for a petit jury, which we trust will not be tampered with in the selection, to determine the justice of the indictment and the degree of guilt or innocence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. MILAN SOULE—Office removed to 121 Geary street, Residence, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS CARDS

H. BACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 418 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

Honolulu, February 25, 1904.				
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	....	120
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,700,000	70	105	....
Haw. Cane & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	20	47 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,300,000	100	20	104
Honolulu	750,000	100	20	104
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	19	14
Kahala	500,000	100	107	20
Kahala	200,000	100	20	107
Kahala Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	....	7
Kapahulu	100,000	100	....	120
Koloa	500,000	100	....	120
Kula Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,300,000	100	21	120
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,800,000	100	20	120
Onomau	1,000,000	20	20 1/2	28
Ookala	500,000	20	....	28
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	....	8
Olowalu	150,000	100	....	80
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50	....	22 1/2
Pacific	500,000	100	....	22 1/2
Pala	200,000	100	....	22 1/2
Pepee	750,000	100	....	120
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	....	22
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	....	40
Waialua	700,000	100	....	20
Waikaloa	250,000	100	....	200
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder & S. Co.	500,000	100	105	....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	120	125 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	100
H. E. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	120
H. E. & L. Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100	....	120
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	....	10
O. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	....	20
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,400,000	20	....	10
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.	....	....	98	99 1/2
Haw. A. & F. C. (Fire Claims)	....	....	....	100
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	100
Bon. R. T. & L. Co.	....	....	104 1/2	....
Ewa Plant., 6 p.c.	....	....	100	....
O. & L. Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	100 1/2	....
Oloa Plant., 6 p.c.	....	....	10	....
Waialua Agr. Co., 4 p.c.	....	....	10	....
Kahala S. S. Co.	....	....	10	....

HOMESTEADS DISCUSSED ALONG WITH FORESTS

Stock Breeders Appeal to Board of Agriculture for Help to Eradicate Pests of Animals as Well as Weeds.

W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown, A. W. Carter and Jas. D. Dole formed a quorum of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry for its weekly meeting yesterday. Mr. Giffard took the chair by vote of the Board in the absence of L. A. Thurston, president, and at his request Mr. Carter acted as secretary. The meeting was held in the Representative Chamber of the Capitol. Probably the next meeting will be held at the nursery, King street, where the Board's new headquarters are established.

A letter from Mr. Kirkland, entomologist, reporting the destruction of changes imported from China, which were found in bad condition, was read and filed.

EXCLUSION OF REPTILES.
The following opinion from Attorney General Andrews on the subject of regulations to prevent the introduction of objectionable animals, was read and discussed:

Honolulu, Feb. 12, 1934.
Hon. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. In answer to your request of February 4th, as to whether there is any law in existence granting power to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, or any other Government Commission, whereby the importation of animals can be restricted, I have examined, as thoroughly as possible, the Territorial laws on the subject, and have been unable to find anything giving to such Board or Commission any such power.

I would, however, call your attention to Sec. 5, Subdivision 2, of Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1928, wherein and whereby the Board of Agriculture is given the power to make rules, regulations, among other things, "for the preservation, protection and extension of the forest and forest reserves." I fear, however, that it would be necessary to strain the construction of this section to give the Board the power to preclude the importation of animals.

Yours truly,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
Attorney-General.

FEDERAL COOPERATION.
Mr. Carter thought it might be feasible, as it would be desirable to have the Treasury Department delegate powers of inspection to an official of this Board.

Mr. Brown said there might be some reptiles that were not venomous, yet which were undesirable to have introduced. It would be well if an official of this Board had inspection powers with discretion to admit or reject living things.

Mr. Giffard spoke of making the best arrangements possible, to serve until a law could be passed by the Legislature.

It was moved by Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Brown and carried:

"That the letter of the Attorney General be referred to the president of the Board, with instructions to confer with Mr. Stackable (Collector of Customs), with a view to obtaining a Treasury regulation covering the requirements."

STOCKMEN'S PESTS.
The following letter from the secretary of the Stock Breeders' Association was read and referred to the executive officer for suitable replies on the different subjects treated. With regard to the mention made in the letter of information given by Mr. Perkins, the chairman said that all communications ought to pass through the Board, so as to be available for reference. Upon inquiry of Miss Peterson, clerk of the Board, it was found that the reply of Mr. Perkins to Mr. Judd was on the official files. This is the letter:

Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association.
Honolulu, Jan. 23, 1934.
Mr. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works.

Dear Sir: As you may remember, the annual meeting of our Association was held on the 21st of December last. I have just received the stenographer's transcript of the proceedings taken at that time. I find by a motion duly put and carried by the Association I was instructed to communicate with the Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry and to ask them if they will take up the subject of noxious weeds and other plants with the endeavor to locate their natural habitat and to ascertain, if possible, whether or not they have any natural enemies which could be introduced.

The purpose of this letter is to carry out my instructions. You are familiar with the damage done by lantana and with a fight against it which has been carried on by the bugs from Mexico. You may also be familiar with the damage being done on the island of Maui by the weed which the natives call pamakani. Parts of Hawaii are overrun with thistle and of I might mention other weeds.

Under date of September 29, 1933, I addressed a letter to the Board regarding the above pest of pamakani and

Magnum we followed the lower edge of the forest through the districts of Kau and Kona, making several excursions into the forest land. From Mr. Magnum's ranch we made the ascent of Mt. Hualalai, getting an excellent idea from that peak of the extent of the forest through Kona, as well as on the slopes of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and the intervening plains. The following day the party visited Puu-a-waa from which hill we got another fine view of the adjacent country, seeing in some detail some of the same forests which we had seen from Hualalai. From Puu-a-waa we rode down across the lava flows and along the shore to Kawaihae, where we took the Kilauea, arriving in Honolulu, on Saturday last.

I am particularly glad to have had this opportunity to visit the island of Hawaii, because I feel that having made this reconnaissance trip, I have a much better idea of the location and extent of the forests on this important island, together with a much clearer idea of the forest problems which have to be solved, than I could have got in any other way. During the trip I was enabled to meet practically all of the gentlemen who represent the important industries on Hawaii, the plantation managers, the cattlemen, and those gentlemen having in charge the various diversified industries, which are being developed. With many of these gentlemen I had considerable conversation and feel that I now have passed the introductory stage with them, so that on my return to Hawaii I can at once get down to business.

I was greatly impressed and pleased to find what an excellent public sentiment existed among these men in regard to the necessity and importance of forest preservation. Almost without a dissenting voice the men with whom I talked seemed to be in favor of the establishment of forest reserves. There were, of course, differences of opinion as to where the reserve lines should be drawn, which will doubtless be more marked than at present before the matter is settled, but to my mind it is a great thing that so healthy a sentiment exists for I believe that the various interests involved can be brought to cooperate in the establishment of reserves, which will play a large part in the development of the island.

My tour of Hawaii makes me feel more strongly than ever that each forest problem must be studied individually. This has been found to be the case on the mainland and is none the less true here. In the establishment of forest reserves no hard and fast rule can be laid down that the boundary lines shall follow a certain contour or given tract division, but each case must be carefully investigated, the local conditions studied and consultation had with the men representing the interests involved, before recommendations can be made. In certain districts there seems to be more immediate need that forest reserves be established than in others. Such a locality, as was pointed out by Mr. W. L. Hall, after his examination last summer, is the Kohala mountain reserve. This, in my judgment, is where the first work of a forest nature on Hawaii should be done, and I hope to be able to return to that district within a comparatively short time.

The question of the location of forest tracts is essentially a forest problem, because in most instances the proposed locations are within the forest belt. This question is one of the live issues on Hawaii at the present time and was constantly brought to Governor Carter's attention during our trip. Personally, I am distinctly in favor of the homestead principle and I believe that there are many places on the island of Hawaii where homesteads could be successfully made. But I think this question, like other forest problems, needs to be carefully studied on the ground, before recommendations can be made. Many of the homestead tracts which our party visited are so inaccessible that under present conditions they can never be successful. Transportation is, the crucial point in this matter, and unless the homestead tract is so located that roads can be built and maintained there is no use, it seems to me, in establishing it.

During our trip around the island I had the pleasure of meeting a number of the consulting foresters in the several districts. These gentlemen all seem to be taking a real interest in the forest work and gave me much valuable information in regard to forests and forest problems, in their several districts.

I was impressed in talking with these gentlemen, by the work which has been done in the introduction of exotic trees in the island. It is my hope that definite statements of what has been accomplished may be got from the different people who have planted new trees on the island, for I believe that such information when compiled and tabulated would be of no small value. It is my intention to continue the work of introducing new trees, especially those commercially important, on these islands and I hope to be able to find certain species which can be used to reforest waste and barren places.

Our first and most important work, it seems to me, lies in the establishment of forest reserves, and the proper organization of an administrative force. As soon as that is satisfactorily accomplished I believe that a great deal can be done in the way of introducing new trees on lands which are at present of little or no value to any one. From what I saw of Hawaii I believe that it is entirely feasible to do this and that, in the future, we may look for valuable results. I am very glad to report that the Division of Forestry is now established in its new quarters. In the building at the Government nursery, and that within a few days the reference library will be ready for use by those who wish to consult it. Within a short time I shall bring before the Board recommendations in regard to the Government nursery, the planting in Nuuanu valley, and the organization of the Division of Forestry.

Respectfully submitted,
RALPH S. HOMER,
Superintendent of Forestry.
AS TO HOMESTEADS.

Mr. Brown spoke of the reference to

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SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

A VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS

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Dr. Sinclair said that the way to discover whether a rib had been broken was to press on all of them and if the pain always appeared to be in the same spot, a fracture was certain. A fracture of the collar bone he said was dangerous because of the fact that there is a main artery just under the bone and a movement of the fractured portion might pierce the blood vessel. In cases of a broken collar bone, the doctor said that the best plan was to place the injured man on his back and then send for a physician. Dislocations also should be left alone if it was possible to secure medical aid within twenty-four hours.

Kona. Again in Court.

The Kona Sugar plantation is again in legal trouble. At Kailua last week a suit was instituted by the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., against C. J. Hutchins, the Waterhouse Trust Co., and E. E. Conant for possession of two certain ahupuaas which form a part of the plantation and one of which is the site of the mill. One suit was filed last week and was withdrawn later to allow of changes to be made in the petition. It has since been instituted for a second time. In the suit for summary possession of this land it is claimed that the defendants have not carried out their agreement with the Kapiolani Estate and had therefore forfeited their rights to the leased lands. Among other things it is alleged that the terms of lease have been violated by the failure to pay taxes and to pay rent and also by the failure to fence in the land leased from the Kapiolani Estate. It is further charged that the land is being allowed to go to waste by reason of the fact that fruit and ornamental trees are being destroyed. The petition asks that the complainant be given summary possession of the land.

As the mill is located on one of the sections of land claimed by the Kapiolani Estate, the plan of reorganization with California capital is likely to be knocked in the head in case the property is awarded to the plaintiff in this new suit. The fact of the suit being brought is said to indicate also that Hutchins may not be able to consummate his sale of the property to the California people, as he was trustee for the Kapiolani Estate among others.

HOW OFTEN YOU HEAR THE REMARK: "It's only a cold,"

and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is one of the common occurrences that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BIG RAISE OF RENTAL

By Bishop Estate for Kalihi Land.

Members of the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting sustained a shock in a letter from the Bishop Estate. It was a proposition to give a new lease of the land at Kalihi for ten years, but at a prodigious increase of rent. Hitherto the Government has been paying a rental of \$30 an acre for the land. Now the Bishop Estate asks \$400 a year, the Government to pay taxes, for the less than nine acres occupied by permanent institutions under the Board of Health. Following is the letter conveying the proposal:

Honolulu, Feb. 21, 1934.
Chas. B. Cooper, M. D., President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Referring to your communication No. 1478, dated February 19th, 1934, the trustees of the Estate of B. P. Bishop will grant to the Territorial Board of Health a lease of the 8.8 acres at Kapalama, this city, desired and now used by it for pest house purposes and home for non-leprosy children of leprosy parents, under the following terms and conditions:

1st.—That the Territorial Government, the present lessee, signify in writing its acquiescence to the release of the portion of the premises desired, now held by the Government made under Bishop Estate Lease No. 764.

2nd.—That the proposed lease date from the first day of January, 1935, the date of expiration of the said lease No. 764 to the Government, and to endure for the term of ten (10) years thence ensuing.

3rd.—That the rental be four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum payable annually in advance, net above all taxes, rates and assessments whatsoever.

4th.—That the lessee be privileged to use water from the artesian well on the mauka side of the road controlled by the said lessors, provided, however, that the connection therewith be not larger than a 3-inch pipe laid along the makai side of the railroad track in such manner as may be approved by the lessors or their agents; and that all costs for labor and material required in making such connection, and for all necessary changes and alterations in the pipe system and maintenance thereof during the term of lease, be borne by the lessee. Reserving, however, from this privilege unto the lessors, the right to tap the water main at any time or place for the benefit of other tenants of the Bishop Estate to such extent as the supply of water may warrant.

5th.—That the conditions of lease be as usually embodied in those issued by the trustees of this Estate, and all costs to be borne by the lessee.

This offer is subject to written acceptance within 30 days from date.

Very truly yours,
E. T. WINANT.

For Secretary, Estate of B. P. Bishop.

Dr. Cooper undertook to take the situation further in hand and refer to the Board.

THE FOUNTAIN MATTER.

Mrs. Whitney, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, wrote the following letter, which was filed pending an application for permission to erect the fountain in question: Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hawaii, Honolulu, Feb. 19, 1934.

Dear Sir: Referring to your note of Feb. 18 enclosing a communication from E. G. Keen, in regard to a proposed drinking fountain to be erected by the W. C. T. U.

Our arrangements with "Bath the Plumber" have been made through Mr. Ed. Benner, who promised before ordering the fountain to obtain permission from the Board of Health. I regret that he has not done so.

The proposed fountain, however, is one of the kind mentioned by Dr. Magnus in your meeting Wednesday, an iron standard holding a bowl from which rises a jet of water some inches above the bowl. No cup is required, nor is there apparently any way in which disease could be communicated.

I am, yours respectfully,
MARY S. WHITNEY.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Dr. P. R. Waughop sent from Chicago his resignation of the position of Government physician for Kealia and Hanalei, Kauai, as he did not intend returning to the Territory. Dr. Fushman has been filling his place for some time.

There was no report from the committee on cemeteries, but it was agreed that the Board in a body should make a tour of those places next week.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Lane on jury duty there was no report of the committee on Kealia dock ranches. The president promised to report Hilo regulations next week.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, reported by letter the health conditions in the Orient, thus: Hongkong, two weeks to Jan. 29, smallpox 2 cases; Shanghai, two weeks to Jan. 23, smallpox 2 cases and 11 deaths; Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, to latest dates, clean.

Besides President Cooper there were present Dr. May, Fred. C. Smith and E. C. Winston.

HOMESTEADS DISCUSSED ALONG WITH FORESTS

Stock Breeders Appeal to Board of Agriculture for Help to Eradicate Pests of Animals as Well as Weeds.

W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown, A. W. Carter and Jas. D. Dole formed a quorum of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry for its weekly meeting yesterday. Mr. Giffard took the chair by vote of the Board in the absence of L. A. Thurston, president, and at his request Mr. Carter acted as secretary in the absence of C. S. Holloway. The meeting was held in the Representatives chamber of the Capitol. Probably the next meeting will be held at the nursery, King street, where the Board's new headquarters are established.

A letter from Mr. Kirikaldy, entomologist, reporting the discovery of oranges imported from China, which were found in bad condition, was read and filed.

EXCLUSION OF REPTILES

The following opinion from Attorney General Andrews, on the subject of regulations to prevent the introduction of objectionable animals, was read and discussed:

Honolulu, Feb. 12, 1904.
Hon. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: In answer to your request of February 4th, as to whether there is any law in existence granting powers to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, or any other Government Commission, whereby the importation of animals can be restricted, I have examined, as thoroughly as possible, the Territorial laws on the subject, and have been unable to find anything giving to such Board or Commissioner any such power.

I would, however, call your attention to Sec. 5, Subdivision 3, of Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1903, wherein and whereby the Board of Agriculture is given the power to make rules and regulations, among other things, "for the preservation, protection and extension of the forest and forest reserves." I fear, however, that it would be necessary to strain the construction of this section to give the Board the power to preclude the importation of animals.

Yours truly,
LORIN ANDREWS,
Attorney-General.

FEDERAL COOPERATION

Mr. Carter thought it might be feasible, as it would be desirable, to have the Treasury Department delegate powers of inspection to an official of this Board.

Mr. Brown said there might be some reptiles that were now venomous, yet which were undesirable to have introduced. It would be well if an official of this Board had inspection powers with discretion to admit or reject living things.

Mr. Giffard spoke of making the best arrangements possible, to serve until a law could be passed by the Legislature.

It was moved by Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Brown and carried:

"That the letter of the Attorney General be referred to the president of the Board, with instructions to confer with Mr. Shackelford (Collector of Customs), with a view to obtaining a Treasury regulation covering the requirements."

STOCKMEN'S PESTS

The following letter from the secretary of the Stock Breeders' Association was read and referred to the executive officer for suitable reply on the different subjects treated. With regard to the mention made in the letter of information given by Mr. Perkins, the chairman said that all communications ought to pass through the Board, so as to be available for reference. Upon inquiry of Miss Peterson, clerk of the Board, it was found that the reply of Mr. Perkins to Mr. Judd was on the official files. This is the letter:

Honolulu, Jan. 26, 1904.
Mr. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works.

Dear Sir: As you may remember, the annual meeting of our Association was held on the 21st of December last. I have just received the stenographer's transcript of the proceedings taken at that time. I find by a motion duly put and carried by the Association I was instructed to communicate with the Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry and to ask them if they will take up the subject of noxious weeds and other plants with the endeavor to locate their natural habitat and to ascertain, if possible, whether or not they have any natural enemies which could be introduced.

The purpose of this letter is to carry out my instructions. You are familiar with the damage done by lantana and with a fight against it which has been carried on by the bugs from Mexico. You may also be familiar with the damage being done on the island of Maui by the weed which the natives call pamakani. Parts of Hawaii are overrun with this and I might mention other weeds.

Under date of September 29, 1903, I addressed a letter to the Board regarding the above pest of pamakani and

also with reference to the horn fly, another scourge. To this I have had no response. I learn, from Mr. Perkins, that the letter was misplaced and was found by you in the office of the Division of Entomology.

I take this occasion to ask on behalf of the Association that the Division of Entomology investigate the horn fly. The fly is the cause of much damage, especially to cattle, pestering them day and night, keeping the cattle from feeding freely and on animals in poor condition causing large losses.

On some of the ranches over 50 percent of the working horses are incapacitated at times by the sores on their backs caused by these flies. Our only relief can come from intelligent scientific investigation.

I have looked up the subject thoroughly as a layman can. I find that the bulletins from the Department of Agriculture in Washington, deal with the pest in dairies and stables, but that they suggest no relief for conditions similar to ours in Hawaii. I firmly believe that the trained scientist can with the assistance of the Department in Washington import other bugs which feed on the larvae of the horn fly, which I understand are deposited in cattle dung. By this means we may be able to greatly reduce the flies in number, if not totally eradicate them.

Yours very truly,
ALBERT F. JUDD, Sec'y.
FORESTER HOMER'S REPORT.

Mr. Judd followed the lower edge of the forest through the districts of Kau and Kona, making several excursions into the forest land. From Mr. Maguire's ranch we made the ascent of Mt. Hualalai, getting an excellent idea from that peak of the extent of the forest through Kona, as well as on the slopes of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and the intervening plains. The following day the party visited Puu-awaa from which hill we got another fine view of the adjacent country, seeing in some detail some of the same forests which we had seen from Hualalai. From Puu-awaa we rode down across the lava flows and along the shore to Kawaihae, where we took the Kinau, arriving in Honolulu, on Saturday last.

I am particularly glad to have had this opportunity to visit the island of Hawaii, because I feel that having made this reconnaissance trip, I have a much better idea of the location and extent of the forests on this important island, together with a much clearer idea of the forest problems which have to be solved, than I could have got in any other way. During the trip I was enabled to meet practically all the gentlemen who represent the important industries on Hawaii, the plantation managers, the cattlemen, and those gentlemen having in charge the various diversified industries, which are being developed. With many of these gentlemen I had considerable conversation and feel that I now have passed the introductory stage with them, so that on my return to Hawaii I can at once get down to business.

I was greatly impressed and pleased to find what an excellent public sentiment existed among these men in regard to the necessity and importance of forest preservation. Almost without a dissenting voice the men with whom I talked seemed to be in favor of the establishment of forest reserves. There were, of course, differences of opinion as to where the reserve lines should be drawn, which will doubtless be more marked than at present before the matter is settled, but to my mind it is a great thing that so healthy a sentiment exists, for I believe that the various interests involved can be brought to cooperate in the establishment of reserves, which will play a large part in the development of the island.

My tour of Hawaii makes me feel more strongly than ever that each forest problem must be studied individually. This has been found to be the case on the mainland and is none the less true here. In the establishment of forest reserves no hard and fast rule can be laid down that the boundary lines shall follow a certain contour or given tract division, but each case must be carefully investigated, the local conditions studied and consultation had with the men representing the interests involved, before recommendations can be made. In certain districts there seems to be more immediate need that forest reserves be established than in others. Such a locality, as was pointed out by Mr. W. L. Hall, after his examination last summer, is the Kohala mountain reserve. This, in my judgment, is where the first work of a forest nature on Hawaii should be done, and I hope to be able to return to that district within a comparatively short time.

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During our trip around the island I had the pleasure of meeting a number of the consulting foresters in the several districts. These gentlemen all seem to be taking a real interest in the forest work and gave me much valuable information in regard to forest and forest problems, in their several districts. I was impressed in talking with these gentlemen, by the work which has been done in the introduction of exotic trees, in the island. It is my hope that definite statements of what has been accomplished may be got from the different people, who have planted new trees on the island, for I believe that such information when compiled and tabulated would be of no small value. It is my intention to continue the work of introducing new trees, especially those commercially important, on these islands and I hope to be able to find certain species, which can be used to reforest waste and barren places.

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I am very glad to report that the Division of Forestry is now established in its new quarters. In the building at the Government nursery, and that within a few days the reference library will be ready for use by those who wish to consult it. Within a short time I shall bring before the Board recommendations in regard to the Government nursery, the planting in Nuuanu valley, and the organization of the Division of Forestry.

Respectfully submitted,
RALPH S. HOMER,
Superintendent of Forestry.

AS TO HOMESTEADS

Mr. Brown spoke of the reference to

homesteads in the letter from Mr. Judd, with regard to the people anywhere as to where homesteads could be successfully established without encroaching on forest reservations in any way?

Mr. Homer replied that the Governor looked into a number of tracts which had been opened for settlement and some proposed locations. Many petitions from natives and others to open homesteads were received. It was a usual cry everywhere on that island, those making it not caring whether there were any roads or not. But no sooner would a tract be opened than there was a cry for roads. In several instances the homesteaders were making a good fight and doing the best they could, but the roadside condition would make their struggle hopeless. Answering a question by Mr. Brown, the speaker said the suitable land to which he had referred was mostly controlled by cattlemen or sugar planters. It was chiefly on the edge of the forest.

Mr. Brown said that when the homesteads were opened there was a great demand for coffee lands. Nobody would take such outside of the forest belts, as it was then believed that shade was necessary. People wanting homesteads then said to him—he having been the surveyor of the tracts—that they would take their chances on roads. So far as he knew now there were none of those homestead tracts on which anything was done, except that on which his friend Mr. Dole and associates were settled at Wahiawa. He was therefore curious to know something about the reported demands for homesteads which were made upon the Governor.

Mr. Homer said his personal belief was that there was a belt suitable for homesteads between the plantations and the forests, particularly in Kohala, but the great difficulty was the want of roads. The land was good and so were other conditions, but the people could not get any transportation. The whole question was that of getting to market, including in its scope inter-island steamers as well as roads.

Mr. Brown spoke of lands at 1200 to 1600 feet elevation where people wanted homesteads. To reach such places required most expensive roads. He called attention to this difficulty over and over again, but it did not seem to hold anybody back.

Mr. Giffard said he never saw a report of anything done on any homesteads except Wahiawa.

Mr. Brown stated that the original demand for homesteads was based entirely on the expectation of what could be done with coffee. That was all abandoned.

Mr. Giffard told of the homestead conditions on Hawaii as observed by himself. Homesteaders cut down trees to carry out the condition of fencing, selling the surplus of wood for what it might bring. The homesteaders would build the buildings conditions by erecting a shack with a kerosene lamp and then leave a Chinaman in charge of the place. As soon as they got five sample tiles they would sell out to the sugar planters.

THE FORESTER'S PLANS.

Mr. Homer spoke of the question of the nursery referred to him at a previous meeting. He wished to talk matters over with Mr. Austin, the nursery gardener, before making a report.

Mr. Carter asked him what plan he thought would be best for him to pursue in the organization of his division.

Mr. Homer in reply presumed he should have to spend a good deal of time in the field, but felt that at the start he should stay in town a while studying the nursery and considering the matter of the Nuuanu forest station. At the latter place he desired to go over the ground with Mr. Haugha. For two or three weeks he should have enough to do at the office buildings in getting affairs there into shape. After that he should go to Maui to look over the ground the same as he had done on Hawaii. Apparently forest conditions were most pressing on Hawaii and Maui. He inquired about the library at headquarters. There were a great many agricultural bulletins from the Federal department, a large proportion of which were of little or no use to the forestry and nursery division. Should he give such documents shelf room?

Mr. Giffard gave a statement of President Thurston's suggestion on that matter. It was that the heads of the different divisions should each look after the literature of his own subject in arranging the library.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Carter regretted that he had failed to report a regulation on transportation as asked of the committee on regulations.

Mr. Giffard stated that he had spoken to President Wright of Wilder's Steamship Co., who said his company, and he believed the Inter-Island Co., would cooperate with the Board in carrying out any regulation to prevent the transportation of infected plants or seed cane from one island to another.

CIRCUIT COURT

RULES ADOPTED

At its adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon the Bar Association completed its revision of Circuit Court Rules, on the basis of the special committee's report on Judge De Bolt's draft. There was considerable discussion on some points, and sometimes even law partners voted oppositely.

Finally the revision was adopted as a whole with a vote to have the code promulgated. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee, along with an authorization to pay its printing bill.

Judge Hartwell presided, others present being Messrs. Matthewman (secretary), Derby, Lewis, Highton, (second secretary), Achl, Hemenway, Robertson, Anderson, McCannahan, Whitney, Stewart, Warren, Wilder, Tyra, Andrade and Kadukou. The meeting adjourned subject to call of the chair.

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Dr. Sinclair said that the way to discover whether a rib had been broken was to press on all of them and if the pain always appeared to be in the same spot, a fracture was certain. A fracture of the collar bone he said was dangerous because of the fact that there is a main artery just under the bone and a movement of the fractured portion might pierce the blood vessel. In cases of a broken collar bone, the doctor said that the best plan was to place the injured man on his back and then send for a physician. Dislocations also should be left alone if it was possible to secure medical aid within twenty-four hours.

Kona Again in Court.

The Kona Sugar plantation is again in legal trouble. At Kailua last week a suit was instituted by the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., against C. J. Hutchins, the Waterhouse Trust Co., and E. E. Conant for possession of two certain ahupuaas which form a part of the plantation and one of which is the site of the mill. One suit was filed last week and was withdrawn later to allow of changes to be made in the petition. It has since been instituted for a second time. In the suit for summary possession of this land it is claimed that the defendants have not carried out their agreement with the Kapiolani Estate and had therefore forfeited their rights to the leased lands. Among other things it is alleged that the terms of lease have been violated by the failure to pay taxes and to pay rent and also by the failure to fence in the land leased from the Kapiolani Estate. It is further charged that the land is being allowed to go to waste by reason of the fact that fruit and ornamental trees are being destroyed. The petition asks that the complainant be given summary possession of the land.

As the mill is located on one of the sections of land claimed by the Kapiolani Estate, the plan of reorganization with California capital is likely to be knocked in the head in case the property is awarded to the plaintiff in this new suit. The fact of the suit being brought is said to indicate also that Hutchins may not be able to consummate his sale of the property to the California people, as he was trustee for the Kapiolani Estate among others.

HOW OFTEN YOU HEAR THE REMARK: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Members of the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting sustained a shock in a letter from the Bishop Estate. It was a proposition to give a new lease of the land at Kalihi for ten years, but at a prodigious increase of rent. Hitherto the Government has been paying a rental of \$30 an acre for the land. Now the Bishop Estate asks \$400 a year. The Government to pay taxes, for the less than nine acres occupied by permanent institutions under the Board of Health. Following is the letter conveying the proposal:

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1904.
Chas. B. Cooper, M. D., President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Referring to your communication No. 1478, dated February 19th, 1904, the trustees of the Estate of B. P. Bishop will grant to the Territorial Board of Health a lease of the 8.8 acres at Kapalama, this city, desired and now used by it for pest house purposes and home for non-leprosy children of leprosy parents, upon the following terms and conditions:

1st.—That the Territorial Government, the present lessee, signify in writing its acquiescence to the release of the portion of the premises desired, now held by the Government made under Bishop Estate lease No. 764.

2nd.—That the proposed lease date from the first day of January, 1905, the date of expiration of the said lease No. 764 to the Government, and to endure for the term of ten (10) years thence ensuing.

3rd.—That the rental be four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum payable annually in advance net above all taxes, rates and assessments whatsoever.

4th.—That the lessee be privileged to use water from the artesian well on the mauka side of the road controlled by the said lessors, provided, however, that the connection therewith be not larger than a 3-inch pipe laid along the mauka side of the railroad track in such manner as may be approved by the lessors or their agents; and that all costs for labor and material required in making such connection, and for all necessary changes and alterations in the pipe system and maintenance thereof during the term of lease, be borne by the lessee. Reserving, however, from this privilege unto the lessors, the right to tap the water main at any time or place for the benefit of other tenants of the Bishop Estate to such extent as the supply of water may warrant.

5th.—That the conditions of lease be as usually embodied in those issued by the trustees of this Estate, and all costs to be borne by the lessee.

This offer is subject to written acceptance within 30 days from date.

Very truly yours,
E. T. WINANT,
For Secretary, Estate of B. P. Bishop.

Dr. Cooper undertook to take the situation further in hand and report to the Board.

THE FOUNTAIN MATTER.

Mrs. Whitney, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, wrote the following letter, which was filed pending an application for permission to erect the fountain in question: Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hawaii, Honolulu, Feb. 13, 1904.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, President Board of Health.

Dear Sir: Referring to your note of Feb. 13 enclosing a communication from E. G. Keen, in regard to a proposed drinking fountain to be erected by the W. C. T. U.

Our arrangements with "Bath the Plumber" have been made through Mr. Ed. Benner, who promised before ordering the fountain to obtain permission from the Board of Health. I regret that he has not done so.

The proposed fountain, however, is one of the kind mentioned by Dr. Keen in your meeting Wednesday, an iron standard holding a bowl from which rises a jet of water some inches above the bowl. No cup is required, nor is there apparently any way in which disease could be communicated.

I am, yours respectfully,
MARY S. WHITNEY.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Dr. P. R. Waughop sent from Chicago his resignation of the position of Government physician for Keala, and Hanaele, Kauai, as he did not intend returning to the Territory. Dr. Farnham has been filling his place for some time.

There was no report from the committee on cemeteries, but it was agreed that the Board in a body should make a tour of those places next week.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Lane on jury duty there was no report of the committee on Keala duck ranches.

The president promised to report Hilo regulations next week.

Dr. L. E. Coker, chief quarantine officer, reported by letter the health conditions in the Orient, thus: Hongkong, two weeks to Jan. 29, smallpox 2 cases; Shanghai, two weeks to Jan. 21, smallpox 2 cases and 31 deaths; Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, to latest dates, clean.

Besides President Cooper there were present Dr. Mays, Fred. C. Smith and E. C. Winston.

"How did you like the intermission at the opera last night?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "Not very well," replied her hostess. "Josiah thought he was great, but it always turns me against a person when they have their whippers running down to a point that way."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BIG RAISE OF RENTAL

By Bishop Estate for Kalihi Land.

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CHAS. BREWER CO'S
NEW YORK LINEShip Tillie E. Starbuck sailing
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(The Standard Ammonia)
fed to each acre of growing cane,
will give surprising results.
Planters should read our Bulletin
giving results of Agricultural
Experiment Station trials. They
are sent free. Send name on post
card.WILLIAM S. MEYERS,
Director.
12-14 John St., New York, U. S. A.WATER WAS
TOO FRESHPearl Harbor Fish Die
and Sharks
Depart.Fresh water accumulated to such an
extent in Pearl Harbor during the two
weeks' storm that eels, surface fishes
and many small fish were killed, and
sharks departed for saltier domains.
The strong southerly gales backed up
the water in Pearl Harbor, preventing
the freshets from leaving the lochs at
the bar. The heavy rains poured
fresh water into the harbor, and in
consequence the water was only slightly
brackish on Monday at Puuloa.
Around the Peninsula the water was
practically fresh for a depth of several
inches over a foot. It could be
drunk.WHAT A BOTANIST MAY SEE
IN HONOLULU.

(Continued from page 4.)

very large seed, the shape and size of
a pea-top; this is surrounded with a pulp
of delicate texture which almost melts
in one's mouth—not sweet nor acid, but
having a characteristic nutty flavor that
commands it highly to the educated pal-
ate. It is commonly eaten with salt and
pepper, with or without vinegar, often
with a mayonnaise dressing, or in a
sandwich with thin bread and butter;
frequently as an addition to (bouillon
or consommé) soups. Unfortunately
the fruit does not bear transportation
well, or it would be better known in
America.The custard apple (Cherimoya) is
not much planted in Honolulu, although
the fruit sometimes comes into market
from other districts. The sour sop, a
congenitor, you will meet with more fre-
quently; the tree with foliage somewhat
like that of the avocado, like scales. As
in other custard apples, the pulp con-
tains scattered through it numerous
seeds. It is fibrous and quite acid, re-
sembling cotton batting soaked in a
solution of cream of tartar. Few per-
sons profess a fondness for the fruit.Over arbores you will often see trained
a vine of luxuriant growth, with ample,
nearly round leaves, and fragrant, dark
purple flowers, four inches or more in
diameter, whose multitudinous rays pro-
claim it a passion flower. Among the
leaves here and there is the large,
melon-like fruit six to eight inches long,
oval, pale green, with a smooth skin.
This is the gourdilla, one of the most
delicious of tropical fruits. The edible
part is precisely that which is a pulp
which is agreeably acid, and of a flavor
like that of the Catawba grape. Only
those with antiquated ideas about the
cause of appendicitis hesitate about par-
taking of the delicacy, for to remove
the seeds would be profanation.Another passion flower produces a dull
purple fruit of the size of a goose egg,
which has a similar acid pulp, less deli-
cate in flavor, but prized by many; it is
known as the water lemon. Still an-
other species, distinguished as the sweet
water lemon, has a fruit somewhat larger
and of a rich yellow color when ripe, the
pulp, however, wanting acidity, and so
not highly esteemed.Other fruits that will be found in Hon-
olulu are the South American mammee
apple, a fine tree with handsome foliage;
the pomegranate, planted as an orna-
mental shrub rather than for the sake
of its fruit; the pineapple, in numerous
varieties; the loquat (Rosaceous); the
Java plum and so-called Spanish cherry
(both Myrtaceous) and the familiar
peach. Very few of the fruits of the
temperate zone will grow in Honolulu.
Apples, pears, plums, cherries, as well
as such berries as the raspberry, black-
berry, currant, gooseberry are conspicu-
ous by their absence.But few coniferous trees appear in
Honolulu. The Monterey cypress is
planted occasionally, and seems to
thrive. Arbor Vitae was planted long
ago in Nuuanu Cemetery, and perhaps
for this reason is scarcely seen elsewhere.
Instead of pines and spruces, we find
araucarias, which certainly supply their
places very well, and which maintain
their symmetry of growth, in spite of
the trade wind.One tree which is more frequently
seen in and about Honolulu than any
of the foregoing, and which is fre-
quently mistaken for a conifer is the
ironwood, Casuarina equisetifolia, prob-
ably originally a native of Australia, al-
though now widely distributed in tropi-
cal countries. A leafless tree with
drooping filamentous branchlets simulat-
ing the foliage of the pines, and with a
fruit quite as conelike in appearance
certainly as that of the juniper, it might
with great show of plausibility claim
relationship with pine, cypress or cedar.
The heavy, black, hard wood of the
tree has been used by the South Sea
islanders for making war clubs, and in
the Fiji islands forks were made of it
to be used exclusively in the cannibal
feasts. The tree was not known, how-
ever, to the aboriginal Hawaiian.One of the finest exotic shade trees
is the samang, commonly known in Ho-
nolulu as the monkey-pod tree. It is
one of the numerous leguminous trees
that have been introduced—most of them
belonging to the Acacia or to the Cas-
sia group, and having accordingly com-
pound or decompound leaves. This is a
great spreading tree of rapid growth,
throwing out its branches as near the
ground as circumstances will permit.
Like many other plants of the family,
it has the habit of folding together its
leaflets at night, so that after six o'clock
it presents a peculiar willed appearance,
quite in contrast with its ordinary ap-
pearance. It is one of the most vital and
vigorous of plants, and is a little ragged
in water, but only preparatory to a
more vigorous and healthy growth, which
culminates in its luxuriant, when for
weeks the deep, rich green of itsfoliage is seen as through a haze or
mist of rose-purple. The blossoms, like
those of other acacias, are tassels con-
sisting mostly of the conspicuous fila-
ments. A tree twenty years old may
have a bole twelve or fifteen feet in
girth, and cover with its shade a circle
a hundred feet in diameter. The sam-
ang obviously, like the banyan, is a tree
occasionally seen in Honolulu, is a tree
for the wealthy man. For the poor—and
for the rich as well—there is the alga-
roba, the tree that more than any other
gives character to the Honolulu land-
scapes. What the elm is to those in the
Northern states, the algaroba is to those
in the kamaaina in Honolulu. Its lank, law-
less, often contorted, branches are too
conspicuous, but they have a picturesqueness
of their own, and if we have been
inclined to take offense at them on
artistic considerations, there is a
grace in the poise of its slender branch-
lets and a witchery in their swaying to
the breeze, and a lightheartedness and
abandon with which the living tree gives
itself to play with sunlight and shower,
with gale and zephyr, that makes irre-
sistible appeal to that in the human life
that reflects the life universal.Not on sentimental grounds only is
the algaroba a favorite. It is a tree
easily propagated and of rapid growth.
Its diaphanous shade moderates the heat
of the tropical sun, yet permits the grass
of the lawn beneath it to grow perfectly
well, in dry seasons indeed saves it from
scorching. It supplies fuel for the
kitchen, fodder (in its saccharine pods)
for the horses, and honey of finest qual-
ity for the beekeeper. Finally its roots go
so deep that they find water for vigor-
ous growth where other trees can be
kept alive only by irrigation. The arid
lowlands on the lee coasts of Oahu,
Molokai and Hawaii have been converted
from desert to forest by the algaroba
tree. And the parent tree from which
these forests have sprung still stands,
not yet an old tree, near the Roman
Catholic "Cathedral" on Fort Street.In driving out into the country near
Honolulu, you are surprised to find how
few wayside flowers there are. You
look in vain for anything corresponding
with buttercups, daisies, sunflowers,
goldenrods, asters or gentians. You may,
very rarely, see a lorani May weed—the
plant was introduced long ago, but does
not thrive and multiply—the bright col-
ors are almost absent.Yes, there are white poppy thistles,
Agave mexicana, as fine as you will
see anywhere—and over rocky ledges
you may see spread a mantle of convolv-
ulids, with profusion of blossoms per-
haps, white striped with pink, perhaps
blue, pale, but vivid, changing to pink.
Here and there the sand near the shore
may be carpeted with noli—Zygophyl-
lum tribulium—and surely nothing could
be more gay than the bold of its deli-
cately fragrant blossoms—Mabukona
violeta they are called locally. But, for
the most part, the flowers by the way-
side are inconspicuous and of dull colors.But you have forgotten Lantana! No,
that is another story. Lantana can-
not be counted as a wayside wild flower.
It has taken possession of all the
land, and would leave no road at all if
perpetual warfare were not waged upon
it. Gay enough it is, but with its calico
colors covering hill and dale, and field,
you look in vain for the individual prize
which you could bring home as a wild
flower. For once nature has placed in
juxtaposition in this plant harshly in-
congruous colors, but who could have
imagined thirty years ago that the care-
fully tended garden novelty, seen here
and there in Honolulu would within a
generation convert into impenetrable
thicket half the pasture land of Oahu?Those who have seen only the little
plants which in temperate climates must
be kept in pots half the year for fear of
injury from frost can hardly understand
what I mean when I speak of this plant
as in complete possession, but on Oahu
it is not frost but drought that it has to
contend with, and it seems impossible
to scorch the life out of the plant. In a
tropical climate its growth is astonish-
ingly robust. Three or four feet in
height is a minimum; except in parched
regions, five to eight feet is more com-
mon, and in the borders of the forests
where moisture is abundant, it becomes
almost a tree. I have a piece of one of
the trunks that measures fully four
inches in diameter; the plant, supported
as it was by neighboring forest trees,
was not less than twenty feet high. But
however favorable the climatic environ-
ment, the lantana could never have
spread as it has without assistance.
I found an ally in the newly introduced
mynah bird, which feeds on its fruit
and so scatters far and wide its seeds.Returning to the city, where lantana
is proscribed, we look about for garden
flowers. Every dwelling of any preten-
sion shows evidence of the care of a
yard man, who keeps up the grounds.
He could surely find time to plant and
tend a flower bed, but it is quite the
exception to find that he has done this.
In place of flowering plants, you will
find bordering the driveway and about
the dwelling, foliage plants and ferns
rather than flowers. It is because the
yard man is not a skilled horticulturist,
or is there good reason why preference
is given to the foliage plants? Custom
or fashion has something to do with it,
but custom is generally based on reason,
and here it is evident in the first place
that shade-loving plants must have the
preference, and in the second that plants
which retain their beauty the year round,
and year after year will in the natural
course of things displace in a little while
the flowering plants which are not equal-
ly perennial.There is another reason. The eye
delights in color, and will not be content
with the beauty of form alone. But in
Honolulu the flower bed is not a
necessity in order to satisfy this craving.
If one has a few oleander shrubs
—not the spindling little plants seen in
some countries in tubs, but perennial
sheaves of bloom, redolent of perfume;
an Ailanthus vine shading the veranda,
and gorgeous the year round with its
great golden blossoms; perhaps a Thun-
bergia giving generously blue to supple-
ment the gold, or if a richer blue is
sought, a Citronia vine; a hedge of scar-
let Hibiscus perpetually in bloom, and
one or two Plumerias, that may be un-
guaranteed in aspect for a month or two
when the leaves drop from their club-
like stems, but will make ample atone-
ment for the rest of the year in the pro-
fusion of their fragrant, exquisitely
molded, delicately tinted, starlike blo-
soms; if one has a few plants like these
he may rest satisfied as regards his ap-petite for color. Even without this, he
may have all through the summer
months almost a surfeit of color. A
neighbor has perhaps an arbor covered
with a Bougainvillea vine. When the
blossoming time comes, the deep green
of its foliage will be flecked at first with
a ruddy purple—more accurately mag-
enta—but soon the patches of color will
spread and become confluent, until the
whole arbor is a mass of purple. It
seems like an experiment in decorative
art belonging to a primitive and bar-
baric stage. You are not sorry that
nature has not yet repeated it. There
are varieties of Bougainvillea, however,
of a more pleasing color—salmon, brick
red, even an orange scarlet. What is
remarkable in all is that it is not the
flowers at all that are thus colored. It
is only the bracts that enclose the in-
conspicuous flower clusters. The plant
is of the same family as the four o'clock,
in which, botanists tell us that the col-
ored part is calyx, not corolla.Another vine often trained over
porches and barns, a Bignonia, but un-
like the Trumpet Creeper, makes the
Bougainvillea envious when it puts on
its gala dress. Here again is solid col-
or, but no longer the suggestions of the
dye vat. It is the color of living flame,
not uniform in tint, but full of lights
and shades such as belong to veritable
flame, and the plant wears this gorgeous
attire wholly concealing the every-day
garment of green which it covers, for
weeks at a time, and more than once in
the year.More prized but less common is the
Stephanotis, whose fragrant clusters in
their season transform the trellis into a
snow bank.The same snow effect is produced
when the ungaily fleshy stems of the
nightblooming cereus (Cereus tripetra)
which are piled up on stone fences, mak-
ing the semblance of an evergreen hedge,
clothe themselves, as they do once in
three or four weeks, through the sum-
mer months, with their giant lily blo-
soms. There is one of those hedges at
Oahu College—a continuous stretch of
two hundred yards, on which it is a
common thing to see two thousand blo-
soms at once—sometimes there have been
three or four times that number. Of
course this snow melts under the morn-
ing sun. By nine o'clock in the morn-
ing the glory is departed, although the
following night may see it restored. The
plant blossoms two nights in succession,
with perhaps a few belated flowers for
the third night, or a few that anticipate
the general blossoming—then there will
be a rest while a new crop of buds
develop. The flowers are provided each
with a score of stamens and a thousand
stamens—I have counted them more than
once, myself—they are visited by swarms
of honey bees and by other insects, and
yet very rarely indeed is fruit matured.
Only twice in thirty years, I believe, has
fruit appeared, a very few each time,
on the hedge I have just spoken of.But trees vie with vines and humbler
plants in decking themselves in lively
colors. With us in the temperate zone,
the blossoming time of a tree is of
necessity short, and it must come gen-
erally not later than June or early July.
The flowers, if colored at all, are gen-
erally white, the tulip tree, Judas tree,
and a few Rosaceae forming the princi-
pal exceptions. Among tropical trees
the colors are often brilliant, and the
blossoming season may be greatly pro-
longed, and trees of the same species do
not necessarily put forth their blossoms
the same week or the same month.It is trees of the Cassia family, Casca-
linia, especially that light up with color
the spacious grounds about Honolulu
residences. Yellows are perhaps the
most common. The species of cassia
which are shrubs or shrubby vines rather
than trees have all yellow flowers,
and many of them are perennial bloom-
ers. The Caesalpinias are sometimes
shrubs, sometimes large trees, the blo-
soms being commonly yellow. A very
beautiful tree of this genus is the yel-
low poinciana, a massive head of finely
cut foliage, the ample flower clusters
giving place to purple pods, so numer-
ous as to give the whole tree their ruddy
hue.The Bauhinias, sturdy climbers or
small trees, remarkable for their two-
lobed leaves (whence, named for the
two brothers Bauhin), give preference
to pink and red rather than to yellow.
In the St. Thomas tree, the petals of the
showy flowers have crimson spots on a
paler ground, having been sprinkled
according to tradition with the blood of
the martyred saint.Very conspicuous throughout the
summer months is the tree known in
Honolulu as the golden shower, or more
properly as the pudding stick tree, re-
sponding to medical men familiar as Purg-
ing cassia, Cathartocarpus fistula. The foliage
is comparatively scanty, consisting of
pinnate leaves with large entire leaflets.
The cylindrical, deep brown pods, fifteen
inches or more in length and three-
fourths of an inch in diameter, are rather
ornamental than otherwise, as they
sway with every breeze. In spring the
buds appear in drooping panicles, and
then for four months there is a con-
tinuous succession of the pure primrose
yellow, fragrant blossoms that justify
the popular name of the tree. The petals
which are of a delicate, rich color, are
really coarse in texture; this explains
why they last as they do ten days or a
fortnight without noticeable change.Another tree allied to the Purg-
ing Cassia, and called Horse Cassia, has
foliage resembling that of the locust,
although the leaves are larger, and the
huge, rough, club-like pods are eighteen
to twenty inches long, and more than an
inch in diameter; but in this species, the
blossoms which remind one of those of
the Judas tree last only a few weeks.A third allied species has a foliage
very similar to that just described, only
that the heavy fronds have a peculiarly
graceful droop. The pods in external
appearance resemble those of Purg-
ing Cassia. In the latter the pod has trans-
verse diaphragms separating the seeds,
which are embedded in pulp. In this
species each seed is enclosed in a tiny
box, shaped just like a pill box, of
woody texture, yet with walls not thick-
er than Bristol board. These little cells
lie inside the pod exactly like so many
coins rolled up in brown paper. The
flowers are produced in clusters which
closely surround the boughs of the pre-
vious year's growth. They resemble in
size, shape and color the largest, deepest
colored crab apple blossoms, but the
tree remains apparently in full bloom ten
or twelve weeks, a joy to the eye to be-
hold. There is in fact, as in the goldenBEAUTIFULSKIN
Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair
Produced by
CUTICURA SOAP.MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving,
purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts,
scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening,
whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths
for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration,
in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic
purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers,
and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of per-
suasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for
preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children.
CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUR-
CUMA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the
most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded
is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin,
scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however
expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath,
and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin
and complexion soap, the best toilet and hair baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the
thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irrita-
tion, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Eucalypti, to cool and cleanse the blood.
CUTICURA is often sufficient to cure the severest humors, with loss of hair, when all
fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of
Anti-Depot, E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LAKHOS LTD., Cape
Town. FOREIGN DEPOT AND CHIEF, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.KOHALA WATER
FRANCHISE SALEBesides making further modifications
in the Kohala water franchise, the Gov-
ernor has directed another postpone-
ment of the sale. It is now set for
March 12. A. C. Gehr, champion of the
original ditch company, cabled to Gov-
ernor Carter from Washington saying
he was coming to Honolulu to bid and
asking that the date of sale be fixed so
that he could be present.Among the changes in the license is
a reduction of the upset price, which
was put at two and a half per cent.
of the gross receipts. Then the time
limit for completing the first section is
to be altered from two years to
eighteen months. Land Commissioner
Pratt will revise the notice accordingly
without delay.

Chinese Lane No More.

It is reported that the China Com-
mercial Steamship Company has entered
into an agreement with the Port-
land and Asiatic Steamship Company
by which it abandons San Francisco
as a port of call for its liners and is
hereafter to engage in the transporta-
tion from Portland of goods consigned
to the Orient in common with the other
company. The freight war which
has long been a source of annoyance
to shippers has thus come to an end.
Hawaii Shippo.

Doko's Violent Intentions.

Senator Tillman tells a story of Doko,
a little town in South Carolina, with
just about enough people to fill a small
school house. At the beginning of the
Civil war its people became greatly
excited over secession and held a mass
meeting at which these resolutions
were passed: "Resolved, First, that
South Carolina should secede. Resolved,
Second, that if South Carolina don't
damned if Doko don't."I have left for the last, mention of a
genus which must be the first to at-
tract the attention of the stranger, viz.:
Poinciana, nearly related to Caesalpinia.
One species forms a rather straggling
shrub with thorny branches, known com-
monly as Pride of Barbadoes, or Barba-
does flower-fence, the scarlet and
orange blossoms with crimped petals and
long exserted stamens, forming stately
pyramids of bloom, each raceme occupy-
ing a month or more in expanding its
numerous buds. A second species (sapa-
na) is very similar except that the
flowers are of an orange yellow color.A third forms a fine tree of medium
size, the smooth trunk expanded at the
base laterally into buttresses correspond-
ing with the principal roots, the foliage
arranged in horizontally spreading lay-
ers, and consisting of regular mimosa-
like leaves, as beautiful as the fronds of
a fern. Were it not for the great flat
coarse pods, twelve to sixteen inches
long, by one and a half wide, you would
say that in the freshness of its new
foliage at the close of the rainy season,
it had no peer for beauty among the
shade trees of the city. By and by it
begins to put on its summer adornments.
Here and there among the branches
burns a dazzling glow of crimson. Day
by day new flames burst out, and then
they spread and coalesce until the whole
tree is ablaze. How the landscape is
lighted up by those masses of solid
color! In another tree such grandness
of attire would seem vulgar. Here it is
regal. Gold and crimson belong of right
to this queen, for whom it is right too,
that the ground beneath should have its
thick carpet of the unfaded fallen petals.There are other plants equally em-
bedded with a passion for brilliant color—
the cardinal flower of the meadow, the
Zauschneria of California hill-sides, the
Atamasco lily, the scarlet Salvia, the
rose and the carnation of the garden,
but where among them all is one which
can pour forth her passion in any such
lavish career? Well is the tree named
Poinciana regia.

ALBERT B. LYONS, M.D.

Detroit, Mich.

CHINESE HOMES
NEED CLEANSINGEditor Advertiser: Chinese New
Year is over and the Chinese have
greeted, visited and fed their friends
and themselves, have given their chil-
dren pieces of money, paid their debts
and fired enough crackers to keep
away devils for a year.Now is the time for health inspectors
to visit all the Chinese homes, of one
neighborhood and have the floors and
wood-work thoroughly washed with
good soap and water and then dis-
infected. Note if the following
monthly mortuary report shows as
large a percentage of Chinese deaths
living in dark, close rooms, unwashed
and unclean, sleeping in bunks placed
one over another like berths in a ship,
crowded together like sheep, with de-
bris thrown under the houses, excre-
ments soaked into the earth to rise lat-
ter in the air loaded with dangerous
germs. Every piece of furniture cov-
ered with dirt, towels that are never
boiled, bedding that is never washed.
Is it to be wondered at that the little
children, coming from such homes,
should be covered with infected sores
and wounds, scabies, pinkeye, and
many of them dying of tuberculosis?
Half a dozen unclean families are
enough to start an epidemic and then
do we hear of cases of plague, etc. It
would pay the American government
to teach the ignorant to be clean and
for this purpose trained nurses and
competent physicians should be sent
to every part of the city.

"A FRIEND OF THE CHINESE."

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with
multiples of girls is a want of
proper nourishment and enough
of it. Now-a-days they call this
condition by the learned name of
Anemia. But words change no
facts. There are thousands of
girls of this kind anywhere be-
tween childhood and young lady-
hood. Disease finds most of its
victims among them. Some of
them are passing through the
mysterious changes which lead
up to maturity and need especial
watchfulness and care. Alas,
how many break down at this
critical period; the story of such
losses is the saddest in the his-
tory of home. The proper treat-
ment might have saved most of
these household treasures, if the
mothers had only known ofWAMPOLE'S PREPARATION
and given it to their daughters,
they would have grown to be
strong and healthy women. It
is palatable as honey and con-
tains all the nutritive and curative
properties of Pure Cod Liver
Oil, extracted by us from
fresh cod livers, combined with
the Compound Syrup of Hypo-
phosphites and the Extracts of
Malt and Wild Cherry. In build-
ing up pale, puny, emaciated
children, particularly those trou-
bled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rio-
kets, and Bone and Blood dis-
eases, nothing equals it; its tonic
qualities are of the highest or-
der. A Medical Institution says:
"We have used your preparation
in treating children for coughs,
colds and inflammation; its ap-
plication has never failed us in
any case, even the most aggra-
vated bordering on pneumonia."
The more it is used the less will
be the ravages of disease from
infancy to old age. It is both a
food and a medicine,—modern,
scientific, effective from the first
dose, and never deceives or dis-
appoints. "There is no doubt
about it." Sold by all chemists
here and throughout the world.



THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARRIVED.
Tuesday, Feb. 23.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Elmsong, from Kona, 6:28 a. m., with 1800 bags coffee, 124 bags sugar, 81 head cattle, 144 pigs, 30 boxes fruit, 20 kegs butter, 13 hams, 15 pkgs. hats, 10 cts. rowls, 25 pkgs. 7 boxes fish, 200 pkgs. sundries.
Am. schr. S. H. Lunsmann, Johnson, from Moji, Japan, 42 days out, at 4 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kaula, at 5:15 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula, at 4:30 a. m.
Am. Mkt. Amelia, Weller, 25 days from Eureka, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Waiatalele, Pitts, from Kaula, at 10 a. m.

Thursday, Feb. 25.
S. S. Argyle, Gilboy, from Kaula, at 5:30 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Maui, at 6 a. m., with 200 sheep and 10 pkgs. sundries.
American bark Yosemite, Flynn, 74 days from Newcastle, at 5:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Honolulu, Kaula, Lahala, Naalea, Hilo, and Kaula, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, at 5 p. m.
Am. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anahulu, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. A. A. Cummins, Searle, for Honolulu, at 7 a. m.
S. S. Rosecrans, Johnson, for San Francisco, via Hilo, 6:30 p. m.
Am. schr. W. H. Tait, Hennecke, for San Francisco, at 5:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.
Italian cruiser Puglia, for Yokohama, at 5:15 a. m.
Stmr. Neau, Pederson, for Kaula, at 9:30 a. m.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Mahukona, Kaula, Kaula, Ooka, Lapaohoe, and Papaia, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, Feb. 25.
S. S. Argyle, Gilboy, for San Francisco, at 4:30 p. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, Maui, and Kaula, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Kaula, at 11 a. m.
Stmr. A. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kaula, at 8 a. m.
Am. Mkt. N. N. Castle, Nelson, for San Francisco, at 12:15 p. m.
Am. Mkt. Irving, Schmidt, for San Francisco, at 1:15 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Kaula, Kona, and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Feb. 23.—From Kaula: Mrs. J. P. Lino and two sons. From Kona: Geo. Clarke, Jr., Miss M. Gasner, W. W. Bruner, C. W. Ashford, From Maui: T. B. Lyons, Miss Lani Ann, Chas. Gay, F. J. Cross, C. L. De Gue, W. White, Mrs. W. Henning, Mrs. Henning, Pang Loy and 50 deck.
From Kaula ports per stmr. Kaula, Feb. 24.—Geo. Fairchild, J. M. Spalding, E. O. Omsted, Pat O. J. C. Schermerhorn, K. Sagami, W. C. Seaberg, and 2 deck.
Per stmr. Lehua, February 25, from Molokai, Kaula, and Kaula: Jack McVeigh, C. C. Conradt and Mrs. Tait.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kaula, Feb. 23.—Mrs. M. Schrader, Mrs. W. Barry, W. G. Walker, W. Elmer, Mr. Hennecke, G. Mackintosh and wife, Rev. P. K. Woo, Rev. G. L. Pearson, D. P. Murdoch and wife, I. W. A. A. P. Niblack, Mrs. Stensen, Capt. A. P. Niblack, Mrs. Stensen, H. Hennecke, V. Hurd, Rev. S. W. Keku, Rev. S. H. Desha, E. P. Low and wife, C. H. Ramsay, A. Ainslee, Edgar M. Brown, Wm. J. Gander and wife, Chas. Cowan, Geo. Gill, H. Kendall, J. A. Cornwell, wife and child, A. A. H. B. Sinclair, A. M. Barber, C. W. Kellogg and wife, Fritz Wilhelm, F. O'Brien, K. E. Morgan and wife, T. T. McHenry, Dr. J. T. McDonald, Miss K. Judd, Mrs. Emily Judd, Mrs. C. L. Wright, Miss L. Nottley, Mrs. N. E. Tracy.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Feb. 23.—L. M. Velesen, J. Spencer, W. K. Harnden, C. Gerner, Mrs. C. Melabard, Mrs. T. B. Ayers, Mrs. Maria Tetslaff and child, Mrs. Solka Woe and 2 children, Jas. C. Crane, E. K. Duvauchelle.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kaula, Feb. 23.—C. F. Herrick, E. C. Brown, Mrs. H. Rice, J. W. Fennell, F. R. M. Yee Sheong, Y. Adachi, S. Tanaka, K. Odo, F. J. Heger, G. Turnbull, P. M. Swanzey, J. Nevin, L. Tobriner, M. C. O'Mara, and fourteen deck.
Per stmr. Lehua, February 25, for Kaula: J. F. Brown and wife.

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Inc., Agents for Hawaii.

AMERICAN TONNAGE IS INSUFFICIENT

Storms prevent communication with the Governor by wireless telegraph. At a meeting of the planting and shipping interests it was the unanimous opinion that: "Since the application of the shipping laws to Hawaii we pay American ships running to Atlantic ports one dollar and fifty cents per ton more than the same vessels can earn in any other trade."
"After employing all the American tonnage available we still have an excess of upwards of one hundred thousands tons that we are forced to ship overland at an additional cost of five dollars per ton. The total supply of American tonnage is insufficient to carry Hawaii's products. If the supply is to be divided with the Philippines it will work at great hardship on both the Philippines and Hawaii."
"San Francisco being a short trip, sufficient small American vessels for that trade are available."
"Rates paid are about the same as before the coastwise laws were applied."

—ANDREWS.
Attorney General.

Following was the message from the Secretary of War:

"Will you kindly confer with the leading sugar planters and shippers of Honolulu and advise me what, if any, increase in the freight rate has been imposed on the Islands by the application of the coastwise trading laws to traffic between Honolulu and San Francisco and Honolulu and New York."

—TATT.

The steamer Kaula arrived from Kaula ports yesterday morning at 5:15 o'clock with 3535 bags K. S. M. sugar and 40 packages sundries.
Purser Kease reports as follows:
"We had a rough trip going down, but on our way back we had moderate seas with fresh trades."

Shipping Notes.

The extension of Sorenson's wharf is rapidly approaching completion. It is now on a line with the old Fishmarket wharf and the new Inter-Island wharf, and the planking is being laid.

The following sugar is reported at Kaula ports ready for shipment: K. S. M., 78 bags; V. K., 1300; Mak., 8050; G. & P., 500; MCB, 20,867; K. P., 800; L. P., 1790; H. M., 3375; G. F., 120; and K. S. Co., 3500; making a total of 40,390 bags.

The Pacific Mail liner Siberia left Yokohama yesterday for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco. Kaneko and K. Takahashi, vice president of the Bank of Japan, who are being sent to the United States on a mission of importance to Japan.

The bark Alden Besse is to be repaired here according to the recommendations of the board of survey, and she will then proceed to San Francisco. Orders have just been received by the captain to do the work here. The question of insurance has been settled with the Underwriters and she can now go into commission again. She will carry a sugar cargo to the coast.

An eel found in Hawaiian waters has been named the gymnathorax Berndt, in honor of Fish Inspector Louis Berndt, superintendent of the Fishmarket. In a recent bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission there are two plates showing the species with the technical name attached. The Berndt eel is gray in color. This species was discovered by Mr. Berndt and sent to the Fish Commission.

FAMILY HEIRLOOM FOUND BY RENEAR

Detective Dan Renear has recovered from a Portuguese family a fine old heirloom belonging to Godfrey Rhodes which was stolen and disposed of by Asa, the king of thieves, now in jail.

The heirloom is an ivory hand clasp, a bar, either end of which projects beyond the hand, both supplied with wax seals on top. On one end the words "Trust Me" appear. The wrist is supplied with a beautiful crest cut in a precious stone. Upon the little finger is a gold band ring surmounted by a small stone.

The seal is said to be more than a century old and was presented to Mr. Rhodes by a prominent banker of London.

Mrs. Mason-Lodge (waking suddenly). —Is that you, Henry? What time is it?
Mr. Mason-Lodge (comfortingly). —Sh. dear! 'S much earlier 'n us'y is at this time, I sure you.—Judge.

"The reason I can't get along with my wife is that she wants to submit all our differences to arbitration." "To arbitration?" "Yea, she always wants to refer disputes to her mother."—Ez.

SYMPATHY ON JAPAN'S SIDE

The Yamato Shimbun says:
"The Russian-Japanese war is a red hot theme of talk up at my place," said a Honolulu resident a day or so ago to a Yamato representative. "I live in a boarding house not a great distance from the residences of Judge Dole and Sam Parker, and the house is patronized by people above the ordinary in intelligence. I want to say that there are fewer better ways of gauging the trend of sentiment on public questions than at the table of a boarding house, where gather men of various nationalities. Up at my place there are a number of English subjects, several Scotchmen, some Germans, and the rest native Americans. The line of talk of the present war should be gratifying to the Japanese, who thus far have all the best of it for the sympathy of all hands around that boarding house table is with them. It is quite interesting to hear the speculations ventured and predictions made as to what each man's native country would do under certain conditions. The house is a unit, however, in its desire to see Japan walloping the Russian bear and walloping him good and hard. The determined, daring, fearless and patriotic fighting qualities of the Japanese warriors are admitted by the English, Scotch and German contingent around the table where I feed, and these men are all pretty confident that Russia will not be a match for the tigerish front the little Japs will show both on land and sea."
"The general impression appears to favor the success of the Japanese arms and the future increased importance of Japan as a world power. Of course, it need not be added that the straight Americans up at my house are in full accord with the others in this sympathy for Japan and desire to see Russia 'licked.' I have yet to hear one single voice raised in favor of Russia. I am one of the Americans alluded to, and my cry is first, last and all the time in the present scrap, 'Banzai!'"

Accepts the Lease.
The Board of Health has decided to accept the offer of the Bishop Estate for Kaula Camp land. President Cooper called upon Land Agent F. S. Dodge of the Bishop Estate yesterday and was convinced that the rent asked for the land was not exorbitant. The land now occupied by the Kaula camp which the Home Rule colony was compelled to leave some time ago will be given up by the Public Works Department and no further attempt will be made to accommodate the former retainers of Supt. Boyd.

"Dr. Cooper called today and agreed to accept the offer of the Bishop Estate," said F. S. Dodge, the land agent, yesterday. "He was convinced that our demands were perfectly reasonable. The rent asked of the Government is twenty per cent lower than was asked of other parties who wanted the land and is less also than other land rents for in the same vicinity. In addition we give water rights free, which under the government's own charges are worth \$100. The rental asked is less than six per cent on the valuation placed upon the land by the assessor, and is considerably less than the rentals paid by the tenants in the immediate neighborhood. A reduction was made for the government from the fixed rate asked for the land in the vicinity. When Dr. Cooper was informed of these things, he accepted the conditions of the lease without question."

VARIOUS IDEAS ON SABBATH KEEPING

Mr. F. C. Jones gave an address last evening in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on "The Uses and Abuses of the Sabbath" before a good-sized audience. Mr. Jones said that he was brought up to observe the Sabbath strictly and he has tried all his life to keep the Sabbath sacred in avoiding work not only for himself but for his servants and even for his animals. Geo. Castle said that he had also been brought up with Puritanic ideas and while he believed in keeping the Sabbath sacred he did not wish to make rules for others as circumstances had much to do with some people in keeping the Sabbath.

T. R. Robinson believed that every Christian should work for the strict observance of the Sabbath. He did not believe in any work which taught boys the principle of earning money on Sunday.

Captain Bray did not believe in extremes, nor in laying down a standard for others. He instanced the Pharisees laying down a standard for Christ. Mr. Toeh thought that nations which observed the Sabbath strictly made the most progress and that working men were truer to their employers who observed the Sabbath.

Messrs. Day and Webb were in favor of closing public works and conventions on Sunday. Mr. Day spoke of the loose manner in which the Latin races observed the Sabbath.

Mr. Martin believed in working on Sunday but he wanted the work to be in helping others.

Mr. Behrens thought the laws of God were binding, but he did not believe in man selecting a day and dictating to others when and how people should act.

Mr. Toelner thought that men could often get the most rest by having recreation.

Mr. Brown did not believe in doing anything on Sunday which did not have a good result. He did not object to innocent amusements for children, but he believed in restricting people's conduct on the Sabbath. He thought a Parisian Sunday would not be good for America.

Mr. Bigelow wished to see every day kept so sacred that the formality of the Sabbath would disappear.

W. Templeton believed in following Christ's idea of doing good on the Sabbath.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Jones for his address.

AS TO HOME PATRONAGE

Governor Carter Goes Half Way.

Immediately after the Governor's conference with the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association at the Executive Chamber yesterday morning, the Builders and Traders' Exchange had their innings with the Governor on the "home patronage" question.

The secretary, J. D. Avery, personally presented the letter on the proposition which he had been previously directed to prepare by vote of the Exchange as indicated in these columns yesterday. The letter appears below.

After reading the letter, Governor Carter remarked that it would be impossible to limit the call for bids on work on Oahu to ten days owing to the fact that Hilo people desired to bid on certain government contracts all over the Territory, including Oahu.

He said, however, that he fully sympathized with the idea of giving the taxpayers of the Territory every legitimate preference, but that the Exchange and the business community represented by them doubtless did not expect him to do anything unreasonable. Furthermore, there were certain instances in which the government would not be justified in limiting its patronage to local contractors and supply men, as they might combine and the taxpayers would not want him to allow \$75,000 to be paid for a job which could be obtained for \$50,000, merely to keep the work at home.

Mr. Avery assured the Governor that while the Exchange asked that some rule such as the one suggested be made, it did not anticipate that there never would be an exceptional instance in which the government would be justified in making its purchases or awarding its contracts to non-residents. But, as to the combination idea, that was far from possible under existing conditions, even if such a thing were to be attempted. And there was not the slightest indication of any desire, even, to attempt such a combination.

The Governor stated that the last Legislature had removed from the executive department any option as to whom should be allowed to bid on government work and he thought the amendment to the law had been made under influence of members of the Builders and Traders' Exchange. This the secretary of the Exchange claimed was an error, saying that the interests of the Exchange lay in the opposite direction if anything.

With a promise from the Governor to take the matter up with the heads of some of his departments, and renewed assurances that he would do all he reasonably could to assist the "home patronage" campaign, the conference ended.

The following is the letter which the Builders and Traders' Exchange at its last meeting instructed the Secretary to draw up and, upon approval thereof by the president, to present to the Governor.

Honolulu, H. T., Feb. 24, 1904.
Honorable George R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii, City.

Sir: By direction of the Builders and Traders' Exchange I have the honor to respectfully call your attention to the subject matter of the communication from this Exchange dated Dec. 2, 1903, and presented to you through a committee consisting of Messrs. W. W. Harris (Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.), L. E. Pinkham (Concrete Construction Co., Ltd.), Wm. W. Hall (E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.), A. Harrison (A. Harrison Mill Co., Ltd.), Geo. Rodiek (H. H. Haddock & Co., Ltd.), G. F. Bush (Honolulu Iron Works Co.), and J. H. Craig (General Contractor).

We have the honor to further represent to you through this organization that the business and tax paying community of this city feels keenly on the question of taxpayers' money going to non-resident supply houses and contractors who do not contribute to the support of the Government of Hawaii.

The sentiment is very strong that every dollar of the Territorial funds that can be kept in Hawaii is needed during the present condition of business.

Merchants with enormous stocks and contractors with expensive plants must make a living for themselves and interest on their invested capital. A material reduction of these stocks means both loss of revenue to Hawaii by way of taxes and sore inconvenience to the consuming public. But for the varied and expensive stocks carried by Honolulu merchants the purchasing public would be largely dependent upon the mainland for their everyday supplies.

We submit every legitimate government support is due the actual resident taxpayer.

By vote of the Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, I am directed to advise you that it is the sense of this Exchange representing the material supply houses and contractors of this city that tenders on Territorial government work for the Island of Oahu, should be called not longer than ten days prior to opening the same and not longer than twenty days on work for the other islands, and to respectfully request that you issue the proper directions to department heads affected thereby.

Thanking you for your expressions of appreciation and sympathy with these sentiments as presented to you by our Committee on Dec. 2nd last, I have the honor to remain,
Yours respectfully,
J. D. AVERY,
Secretary.

TERRITORIAL FINANCES

The Governor and Business Men Confer.

According to the arrangement announced in that day's Advertiser, the Governor held a conference at the executive chamber yesterday morning with the following named business men: Treasurer M. N. Kepolka and Auditor J. H. Fisher taking part:

F. J. Lowrey and Jas. F. Morgan, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Geo. W. Smith, Robert Catton and Jas. Wakefield, the Merchants' Association; E. I. Spalding, the bank of Claus Sprickels & Co.; C. H. Cooke, the Bank of Hawaii, and M. P. Robinson, the First National Bank.

Treasury statements were laid before the meeting and, having obtained the views of the business men, Governor Carter decided to call another conference later at which fuller statements will be presented and the Government's line of action in Territorial financing more particularly defined than was practicable on this occasion.

Mr. Spalding having referred to the situation as being "serious," and the Governor asking him to explain the word, went on to speak of a depression of business which was aggravated by doubts respecting certain Government securities. He thought the administration ought to cease referring the responsibility to the Legislature, while it straightened out certain matters within executive control. Reference was made to the borrowing of money on Treasury notes, of which the legality was not assured. The only reliance of the banks was in the good faith and ability of the Treasurer to take the notes up when due. To this was now added the dubious position of Treasury warrants under appropriations of last Legislature. At a meeting of bankers it had been decided to cash no warrants, until that question was judicially decided, excepting those for salaries the payment of which the Treasurer had assured. Another consideration was a complete statement of the financial obligations and resources of the Government.

Auditor Fisher, at the reference just made, tendered an immediate statement that \$4,800,000 was appropriated against \$3,000,000 of probable revenue, making the problem one of saving a million dollars in expenditures.

Governor Carter spoke of the policy of economy he was endeavoring to carry out, saying it was in his power the Territory would owe less the first of next year than it did the first of this year. Messrs. Catton and Smith gave their views, which were similar to those of Mr. Spalding, as to settling the legality of Treasury paper, and Mr. Kepolka suggested the borrowing of \$150,000 to meet the salaries and payrolls for the current month, adding that Treasury notes could not be issued until April 1st paid until November.

The Governor then proceeded to explain that the bringing of a test case was delayed while he was absent on account of his inability to communicate by wireless telegraph with Attorney General Andrews when the latter had asked for instructions. There was no question in his mind about the legality of warrants for "necessary expenses" of the Government, but the difficulty came in constraining the meaning of the Organic Act's authorization of necessary expenses with reference to particular appropriations.

Mr. Smith having observed that there was so much delay in bringing a test case it was a natural inference that one was not desired, the Governor replied that it was not a natural inference but an inference drawn.

The Governor introduced the matter of his personal relations with the Treasurer, assuring the meeting that such were of an amiable nature, but he added that the public would condemn him if he trusted a man who had once broken his word to him.

Mr. Spalding was supported by Mr. Robinson in saying that, though the banks may have been mistaken as to certain of the warrants, until the atmosphere was cleared of business the banks had decided to take none of the warrants.

Mr. Lowrey asked if an extra session of the Legislature would be the alternative of an adverse judicial decision on appropriations.

Governor Carter assured him it would be even so, with an interval of chaos to boot. Then, when Mr. Spalding asked him how the passage of the County Act would affect Territorial finances, the Governor said it would make matters worse. Under the County Act the Territory had an income of \$25,000 a month against expenses of \$100,000, while under the existing status the income was \$200,000 and the expenses \$225,000.

The Advertiser strategist to the contrary notwithstanding, Rear Admiral Chadwick in his review of naval equipment in the Orient, gives Japan seven battleships.—Bullfinch.

The official list of Japanese battleships as republished from the London Illustrated News in the Advertiser of Feb. 12, gives the number as six. Horace Windham, whose expert article was copied into the Advertiser of Feb. 10, makes six the figure. Rear Admiral Chadwick made the mistake of rating the captured Chinese battleship Chen Yuen as an effective vessel of her original class. She is now rated as a second class armored coast defense vessel.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. AVERY,
Secretary.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagor, to W. O. Smith, Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, pages 237, 238 and 239, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 307; the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by L. E. Ray, auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Waialua River, and being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Pihonua, called "Kolohi," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or L. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX,
Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

2567-13.

ANDREWS WOULD QUIT

Will Retire as Soon as Garbage Service is Taken Over.

Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii has notified High Sheriff Brown of his desire to resign his office and accept a private position. The sheriff is reported to have tired of the constant complaints and bickerings of the people of Hilo and to have made up his mind some time ago to retire. When the county government change was made on the first of the year Andrews was offered a very good private position and only took over the sheriff's office a second time at the earnest desire of the High Sheriff. As soon as the people of Hilo arrange for some way of taking over the garbage service Andrews will retire, and it is said that the Board of Health is now arranging to take over the bureau.

"Andrews has been desirous of resigning for some time," said High Sheriff Brown yesterday. "When Kaula was elected county sheriff, Andrews was offered a very good private position which he had decided to accept when he was compelled to take over his old office again. He is anxious to retire now and will do so as soon as he can find some means of disposing of the garbage service in Hilo. Mr. Andrews invested a considerable amount of money in the enterprise and does not want to lose it. The prisoners are being used in taking care of the garbage and Andrews when he went out of office on the first of the year arranged for the Supervisors to take it over. I understand now that the Board of Health is trying to make arrangements to take over the department and that case Mr. Andrews will probably insist on having his resignation accepted."

"Paul Jarret has been offered the position of sheriff but has declined. He has already arranged to go to Maui to take charge of the Raymond ranch and does not want to give it up. Nothing has been done about the appointment of a deputy sheriff for Hilo. Andrews was an honest, conscientious officer and it will be a great loss to the department when he leaves. He has been doing good work on Hawaii, which is a difficult island to handle, and whatever the people of Hilo may say he is a good officer. It will be difficult to find a man to replace him."

New History of Hawaii.

Mr. A. T. Taylor, representing the Lewis Publishing Co., of New York, is in the city arranging to have a history of Hawaii written and issued as an edition de luxe to be sold by subscription. His house has been in that business for thirty years and lately got out a stumptuous history of Rhode Island.

Dirty End as Usual.

Judge Dole has ruled that Editor Smith has committed no contempt of court and Lawyer Davis will doubtless chalk this down as another instance of inveterate persecution on the part of Judge Perry. Poor Davis is for ever taking hold of the dirty end of the stick.—Star.